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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1947



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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,

March 1947—November 1947

(constituted under the National Health Service Act, 1946).

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. I. D. HARRISON-HALL, M.B., Ch.B., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Miss R. SPOONER.

Alderman F. G. BLACKLER.	Councillor R. P. CAPEL.
„ H. T. GILLETT, M.D.	„ G. CURRILL.
„ Mrs. M. H. PRICHARD, O.B.E.,	„ A. W. P. ELLIS, D.M.
„ M.A., J.P.	„ G. E. C. HOLT.
„ Mrs. P. M. STEVENSON, M.A.	„ Mrs. D. REES.
„ Lady M. G. TOWNSEND, J.P.	„ E. A. SMEWIN, J.P. (Mayor).
Councillor H. M. AVERY.	„ J. A. SMITH.
„ Mrs. C. M. G. BOURNE.	„ R. E. WARRELL.
„ A. M. CACCIA, M.A., C.B., M.V.O.	

together with 6 places for co-opted representatives of other bodies constituted under the National Health Service Act 1946 (not yet appointed).

## HOSPITAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman Lady TOWNSEND.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor CAPEL.

Alderman GILLETT.	Councillor HOLT.
„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.	„ J. A. SMITH.
„ Mrs. STEVENSON.	„ Miss SPOONER.
Councillor CACCIA.	„ WARRELL.
„ ELLIS.	

## TUBERCULOSIS CARE SECTION.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. H. A. GODDARD.

Alderman Lady TOWNSEND.	Mr. D. G. CATHRO.
Councillor CACCIA.	Miss M. J. JACKSON.
„ HOLT.	Mrs. PARSONS.
„ J. A. SMITH.	Mr. J. G. ROBINSON.
„ Miss SPOONER.	Mrs. J. THOMSON.
„ WARRELL.	

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. REES.

*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. PRITCHARD.

Alderman Mrs. Bowerman.	Councillor Mrs. BOURNE.
„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.	„ Miss SPOONER.
„ Lady TOWNSEND.	„ WARRELL.
	Mrs. COATE.
	Mrs. DEAN.
	Miss HAIG-BROWN.

## MATERNITY FINANCE SECTION.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee in rotation, together with The Chairman and Vice-Chairman alternately.

**GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE.**

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Hospital and Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

**MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. PRITCHARD.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor CURRILL.

Alderman Mrs. BOWERMAN.

Councillor Miss SPOONER.

„ Mrs. STEVENSON.

„ WARRELL.

Councillor ELLIS.

Mr. H. J. C. ALDEN.

„ J. A. SMITH.

Miss M. IRVINE.

**BLIND WELFARE COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. LOWER.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor PERRIMAN.

Alderman BLACKLER.

Councillor Mrs. GOULTON-CONSTABLE.

„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

„ Mrs. REES.

Councillor ALLAWAY.

„ R. E. SMITH.

„ Mrs. BURNEY.

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**NOTE.**—The Mayor is *ex-officio* member of all Committees.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1947.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Administrative  
Tuberculosis Officer:*

G. C. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Resigned 30th September, 1947).

*Acting Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer:*

R. J. TOLEMAN, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(From 1st October, 1947).

*Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

M. FISHER, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.  
(From 1st October, 1947).

### *Assistant Medical Officers of Health:*

A. MENZIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (R.M.O. Isolation Hospital—Resigned 24th February, 1947).

L. J. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. KEMSLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., C.S.P.

R. H. WHEELER, L.M.S.S.A. (R.M.O. Isolation Hospital—Commenced 12th March—Resigned 14th July, 1947).

R. SALES COOPER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.)—(Commenced 23rd June, 1947).

W. H. N. HEAVENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (R.M.O. Isolation Hospital—Commenced 19th July, 1947.)

*Tuberculosis Officer (Consulting) to the Chest Clinics (part time):*

W. STOBIE, O.B.E., J.P., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

### *Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:*

M. WHITTY, M.B., B.S.

### *Public Vaccinators:*

L. H. BERTIE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

G. J. L. WELLS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (resigned 6th August, 1947).

P. M. SMYTH, M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.) Commenced 7th August, 1947).

*Dental Surgeon (part time Maternity and Child Welfare):*

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector; Sanitary Officer, Oxford University Delegacy of Lodgings:*

\* (b) (c) (e) (f) S. SWIFT, M.B.E.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

\* (b) C. H. CLARKE.



*District Sanitary Inspectors:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) (b) K. ENGLAND.  | (a) (b) (c) (g) F. A. FAWCETT, D.P.A.,<br>A.M.I.S.E.        |
| (a) (b) (c) (d) H. H. DICKINSON, D.P.A.,<br>A.R.San.I. (Resigned 26th October,<br>1947). | (a) E. M. REEVES (Miss), S.R.N., S.C.M.                     |
| (a) (b) (d) D. WATSON, A.R.San.I.  | (a) (b) (c) (d) J. SAGAR, D.P.A.                            |
| (a) (b) R. C. STENTIFORD, A.R.San.I.   | (a) J. P. MULLARD, A.R.San.I. (from<br>27th October, 1947). |

- \* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.  
 (b) Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (c) Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (d) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (e) Sanitary Inspector's Advanced Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (f) Diploma in General Hygiene, Institute of Hygiene.  
 (g) Associate-Membership Certificate, Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

- (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss D. BROWN.

*Health Visitors (and School Nurses):*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (b) Miss D. FINUCANE.   | (a) (b) (c) Miss S. M. PECKHAM (Re-<br>signed 13th February, 1947). |
| (a) (b) Miss N. INGLE.  | (a) (b) (c) Miss J. FAIRLIE.  |
| (b) Miss L. BECKLEY (Temporary).                                | (a) (b) (c) Miss J. BARNETT.  |
| (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss W. PRATT.                                  | (a) (b) (c) Miss M. RUOFF (Commenced<br>28th April, 1947).          |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss G. DAVIES.                                     | (a) (b) (c) Miss K. DOBSON (Commenced<br>5th May, 1947).            |
| (a) (b) Mrs. E. FRANCIS.  | (a) (b) (c) Miss J. GUTCH (Commenced<br>2nd June, 1947).            |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss S. JONES.                                      | (a) (b) Miss M. SALMON (Commenced<br>10th December, 1947).          |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss H. THURTL (Resigned<br>3rd April, 1947).       |   |
| (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss F. HUNT (Resigned<br>20th December, 1947). |   |
| (a) (b) (c) Mrs. V. ROWLES (Resigned<br>10th September, 1947).  |   |

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

- (a) (b) Miss P. V. NEEDHAM.

*Midwives:*

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Mrs. A. E. GODFREY. | (a) Mrs. E. RICKS.      |
| (a) Miss F. ELDRIDGE.   | (a) (b) Miss D. INNESS. |
| (a) (b) Miss P. PIKE.   | (a) (b) Miss P. MILLAR. |
| (a) Miss G. TUCK.       | (a) (b) Miss P. MILLER. |

- (a) State Certified Midwife.  
 (b) State Registered Nurse.  
 (c) New Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (d) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.  
 (e) State Registered Fever Nurse.

*Social Worker:*

Miss G. M. HUTCHINSON (From 1st April,  
(1947).

*Almoner:*

Miss E. M. MILNE (From 1st April  
(1947).

*Home Help Organiser:*

Miss W. OGILVIE (Commenced 1st May,  
1947).

*Mental Health Visitor:*

Miss M. R. H. BUCK.

*Assistant Mental Health Visitor:*

Miss E. M. COTTER.

*Matron, City Isolation Hospital:**(a) (b) (e) Miss L. STANLEY. House Cert.**Supervisor of Blind Workshops:**E. HILLS, M.B.E.**Home Teacher and Welfare Visitor to the Blind:**Miss M. HOLBOROW.**Chief Administrative Assistant and Vaccination Officer:**H. G. ANNELY.**Clerks:*

T. D. THOMSON.	Miss I. E. CLARE (Commenced 6th
Miss N. J. MARTIN.	October, 1947.)
K. GOULD.	Miss D. BRUCE (From 1st April, 1947).
Miss H. M. MITCHELL.	Miss A. HINKINS (From 1st April, 1947).
A. R. WALTON.	Mrs. F. BOWDEN (From 1st April,
Miss M. CRABBE.	1947).
Miss N. H. JOHNSON (Commenced 28th	L. W. PEARMAN.
April, 1947).	K. H. STEVENS.
P. MESSER (Commenced 1st September,	Miss J. KING.
1947).	Miss E. M. KIRTLAND.
Miss C. HAWKEN.	Miss J. M. BRAY.
Miss P. GOLDSWORTHY (Resigned Sept-	Miss B. I. COX.
ember, 1947).	

*Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers:**J. H. THOMAS.**W. GILES.**A. J. PRATT.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1947.

Dr. G. C. Williams, O.B.E., vacated the office of Medical Officer of Health in September, 1947, which he had held since 1930 and it is true to say that under his wise leadership and administration the Health Services of the City made great strides, were widely enlarged and were productive of excellent results in spite of six years of war and the ensuing difficulties that always follow major wars.

His position will be difficult to fill and the Oxford and District Regional Hospital Board is to be congratulated on his appointment as their Chief Administrative Medical Officer. There remains a monument to his foresight and vision in the Slade Hospital for Infectious Diseases which was built just before World War II, and which has proved an outstanding investment, particularly in the latter part of the year when the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis raged throughout the country. Further details will be found under the Section dealing with Infectious Diseases.

The work of the Ambulance Service continued to extend and it is gratifying to state that its value is well recognized and appreciated by all who have had occasion to use it.

In spite of the great difficulty in obtaining nurses at the Slade and Cold Arbour Hospitals, wards have been kept open and the highest praise is due to the Matron and the staff of both hospitals for the efforts, which have been considerable.

Much time had to be devoted to planning the Local Authority Services called for under Part III of the National Health Service Act (with the exception of Health Centres, planning and building of which is being postponed by instructions from the Ministry of Health.)

Details of these Services have from time to time appeared in the press and are at present being considered by the Ministry, who will sanction approval or advise amendments.

The housing shortage remains a tremendous problem and little or no reduction in the long waiting lists can be reported.

Full details of the administration of the various Sections of the Department, viz., Maternity and Child Welfare, Blind Welfare, Sanitary, etc., will be found under the appropriate headings of the Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. TOLEMAN,  
*Acting Medical Officer of Health.*



# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1947 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected No.	Nett				of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year		At all ages	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate			No.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	53,148		1013	19.05	747	14.05	102	42	109	107.6	687	12.92
1912	53,548		1026	19.16	672	12.55	91	41	71	69.2	622	11.61
1913	53,948		951	17.62	703	13.03	87	22	79	83.07	638	11.82
1914	54,348		911	16.8	755	13.89	133	30	66	72.4	652	11.99
1915	54,478		865	15.79	777	14.19	142	37	62	71.6	672	12.27
1916	55,148		881	15.97	697	12.64	166	78	59	66.9	609	11.04
1917	*59,193 53,104		656	11.08	756	14.23	150	104	57	86.9	710	13.37
1918	*55,472 49,508		700	12.62	987	19.94	204	94	44	62.8	877	17.71
1919	*60,071 57,666		796	13.25	714	12.38	117	89	47	59.0	686	11.98
1920	59,963		1083	18.06	635	10.59	93	69	60	55.4	611	10.19
1921	56,400	957	929	16.47	681	12.07	124	42	34	36.6	598	10.63
1922	56,510	982	902	15.96	812	14.37	153	62	54	59.8	721	12.75
1923	56,920	997	876	15.39	699	12.28	157	49	39	44.5	594	10.43
1924	57,260	1052	878	15.30	826	14.42	163	21	46	52.4	685	11.94
1925	57,090	1079	882	15.45	815	14.27	190	50	44	49.88	677	11.85
1926	56,800	1072	852	15.00	813	14.31	194	69	51	59.8	691	12.16
1927	57,050	1079	848	14.86	847	14.84	194	71	40	47.17	743	13.02
1928	60,800	1162	836	13.75	766	12.59	204	73	32	38.27	634	10.44
1929	*70,730 70,590	1265	1017	14.37	1082	15.30	216	52	65	63.91	918	13.00
1930	*74,000 73,810	1380	1159	15.66	966	13.08	211	48	47	40.55	803	10.87
1931	*80,810 80,530	1427	1216	15.04	1005	12.48	195	57	54	44.4	867	10.76
1932	81,260	1397	1114	13.71	1054	12.97	212	49	69	62.94	891	10.96
1933	83,410	1460	1140	13.67	1086	13.02	220	59	37	32.46	925	11.09
1934	85,800	1578	1200	13.98	1104	12.87	280	42	54	45.00	866	10.09
1935	88,200	1748	1344	15.24	1130	12.81	289	52	41	30.51	893	10.12
1936	90,140	1787	1379	15.30	1153	12.79	299	62	62	44.96	916	10.16
1937	92,440	1779	1343	14.53	1193	12.90	297	57	49	36.48	953	10.31
1938	94,090	1867	1438	15.28	1128	12.00	300	44	51	35.47	872	9.27
1939	96,200	1966	1340	14.02	1248	13.97	397	55	31	22.68	906	9.87
1940	96,570	2417	1401	14.51	1608	16.65	484	79	62	40.39	1203	12.45
1941	106,900	3144	1506	14.09	1584	14.82	520	64	57	34.25	1136	10.63
1942	104,600	3124	1612	15.41	1480	14.51	519	59	54	33.5	1020	9.75
1943	103,900	3166	1676	16.13	1510	14.53	482	66	55	32.82	1094	10.53
1944	100,370	3554	1889	18.82	1484	14.78	566	60	46	24.35	978	9.74
1945	98,020	2858	1683	17.17	1509	15.39	510	57	59	35.05	1056	10.77
1946	100,590	2970	1838	18.27	1430	14.21	476	57	60	32.64	1011	10.05
1947	103,210	3195	1895	18.36	1498	14.51	447	64	56	29.55	1114	10.79

\* Population birth rate.

City Extended 1st April, 1929.

The rates for 1939, 1940 and 1941 are based on figures of births supplied by the Registrar General which are adjusted to allow for evacuation population.

## SECTION I

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Rateable Value 1947, £1,010,217.

Population (estimated mid-year 1947), 103,210.

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1947, £4,079.

Number of inhabited houses, 1947, 24,279.

Total cost of all Public Health Services, 1947, £173,943 gross.  
£115,360 nett.

## Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1947.

				<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{	Legitimate	1752	924	828	}	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 18.36.
		Illegitimate	143	79	64		
Stillbirths	..	..	43	25	18		Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths), 22.19.
Deaths	..	..	..	1114	535	579	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.79.

Deaths from Maternal causes—2.

Infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births, 29.55.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	182
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	..	..	..	..	4



# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1947.

(Table of Registrar General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	1114	56	10	8	98	268	674
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	39	—	—	1	25	10	3
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	5	—	—	—	3	2	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases .. ..	9	—	—	—	1	2	6
9 Influenza .. .. .	8	1	—	—	1	—	6
10 Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F) .. .. .	22	—	—	—	2	11	9
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	37	—	—	—	—	12	25
15 Cancer of Breast .. .. .	18	—	—	—	2	11	5
16 Cancer of all other sites .. ..	105	—	—	—	7	46	52
17 Diabetes .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	1	3
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	141	1	—	—	1	20	119
19 Heart Disease .. .. .	342	—	—	1	7	68	266
20 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	29	—	—	—	—	9	20
21 Bronchitis .. .. .	57	1	—	—	2	18	36
22 Pneumonia .. .. .	42	6	3	—	3	8	22
23 Other Respiratory Diseases ..	13	—	—	—	1	6	6
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	11	—	—	—	2	6	3
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .. ..	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis .. .. .	6	—	1	—	2	2	1
27 Other digestive diseases .. ..	19	—	—	—	1	9	9
28 Nephritis .. .. .	27	—	—	—	2	2	23
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
30 Other maternal causes .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
31 Premature Birth .. .. .	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
32 Con. malformation. Birth injuries. Inf. diseases .. .. .	33	27	2	—	3	1	—
33 Suicide .. .. .	10	—	—	—	4	5	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents .. ..	13	—	—	1	7	—	5
35 Other Violence .. .. .	28	2	—	5	6	3	12
36 All other causes .. .. .	73	1	1	—	13	16	42

The deaths of Oxford residents registered away from Oxford are included in, and the deaths of non-residents registered in Oxford are excluded from the Oxford net deaths.

### CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table gives a short analysis of the causes of death and the ages at which they occurred. The death rate 10.79 is slightly higher than in 1946 when it was 10.05.

There is little change in the main causes of death, heart disease under the age of 65 accounting for 76 deaths as against 48 in 1946. Cancer, all ages, 182 against 161 in 1946.

There are 10 deaths from suicide against 6 in 1946, other violent deaths being 28 against 24. Unfortunately there is a slight rise in the road traffic accidents, 13 deaths against 11 in 1946.

The deaths from premature births show a decrease, 12 against 14. The problem of still-births and premature defects is discussed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

On the credit side there are no deaths from scarlet fever, measles or diphtheria.

#### RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN INSTITUTIONS IN OXFORD. 1947

Radcliffe Infirmary .. .. .	179
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Department) .. .. .	25
The Slade Isolation Hospital .. .. .	7
Cold Arbour Isolation Hospital .. .. .	12
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside .. .. .	8
Acland Home .. .. .	17
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital .. .. .	1
Cowley Road Hospital .. .. .	158
London Road Hospital .. .. .	45
St. John's Home .. .. .	3
St. Basil's Home .. .. .	2
Nazareth Home .. .. .	2
Warneford Hospital .. .. .	6
Churchill Hospital .. .. .	11
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes .. .. .	9
	<hr/>
	485
	<hr/>

#### RESIDENTS WHO DIED AWAY FROM OXFORD. 1947

Littlemore Mental Hospital .. .. .	13
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes .. .. .	19
Private Houses .. .. .	24
Accidents, etc. .. .. .	8
	<hr/>
	64
	<hr/>

## NON-RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OXFORD.

1947

Radcliffe Infirmary .. .. .	286
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Department) .. .. .	40
Cowley Road Hospital .. .. .	7
London Road Hospital .. .. .	1
The Slade Isolation Hospital .. .. .	7
Cold Arbour Isolation Hospital .. .. .	12
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside .. .. .	7
Warneford Hospital .. .. .	9
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital .. .. .	4
Acland Home .. .. .	16
St. John's Home .. .. .	1
Churchill Hospital .. .. .	22
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes .. .. .	11
Private Houses .. .. .	15
Accidents .. .. .	9
	<hr/>
	447
	<hr/>

87 Inquests were held in Oxford in 1947, of which 41 were on the deaths of residents and 46 on the deaths of non-residents. 9 Inquests were held on the deaths of residents who died away from Oxford.

## CANCER.

The following table shows the deaths from Cancer by age distribution:

1947

	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Male .. .. .	74	—	—	—	7	23	44
Female .. .. .	108	—	—	—	4	57	47
Total .. .. .	182	—	—	—	11	80	91

Analysis of deaths from cancer in 1947 according to the site of the disease:

Ages	MALE						FEMALE					
	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ..	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus (F) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5
Stomach & Duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	9	14
Breast .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	5
All other sites ..	—	—	—	6	19	29	—	—	—	1	27	23
Total .. .. .	—	—	—	7	23	44	—	—	—	4	57	47



## SECTION II

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

## 1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

See pages 7, 8 and 9 of this Report.

## 2. Laboratory Facilities.

All Public Health bacteriological investigations are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. A central laboratory of this service is housed in the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Walton Street, Oxford (Tel. 47884). The service has continued to be of inestimable value to the Public Health Medical Officer and the General Practitioner.

## 3. Ambulance Services.

The Ambulance Service, which was inaugurated in May, 1946, has by now become well established. A staff of drivers/attendants are on duty night and day to deal with the removal of the sick to and from hospital, also those who have met with an accident in factory or shop premises.

Nine ambulances and one sitting case car comprise the fleet of vehicles. Together these vehicles have covered 93,715 miles and have transported 8,103 patients during the year.

November saw many records broken. The record number of journeys made in any period of 24 hours now stands at 33, while the record number of patients transported during the same period stands at 62.

Road accidents within the City continue to be dealt with by the City Police, but assistance from the Ambulance Service has been rendered on several occasions during the year.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the period 1st January—31st December, 1947.

Ambu- lances	Mileage		Patients Total	Journeys				Journeys each shift		
	S.C.C.	Total		In City	Under 50 mls.	Over 50 mls.	Total	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	5 p.m. to 9 p.m.	9 p.m. to 9 a.m.
72,356	21,359	93,715	8103	4514	930	360	5804	4605	703	496

## 4. Nursing in the Home.

The Oxford District Nurses Association is responsible for all domiciliary nursing services in the City. The Association is paid a grant of

£200 per year by the City Council which is made up as follows:—£100 for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and £100 for the home nursing of the aged and infirm and necessitous patients who are the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee. The work of the District Nurses is well known and greatly appreciated by everyone in the City.

During the year, 1947, the following work was carried out:—

Cases .. .. .	.. 1,869	(including 237 carried forward from
Number of visits paid	.. 46,618	1946)
New cases sent by—		
Doctors .. .. .	.. 1,055	
Applied .. .. .	.. 344	
Hospital .. .. .	.. 212	
Public Health Dept.	.. 10	
Employers .. .. .	.. 5	
Found by nurse .. .. .	.. 4	
Red Cross .. .. .	.. 2—1,632	
Results—		
Convalescent .. .. .	.. 1,054	
Removed to hospital	.. 218	
Died .. .. .	.. 194	
Removed for other causes	167	
Remaining on books	.. 236—1,869	
Visits to Old Age Pensioners (free)	3,324	
Visits to Almshouses.. .. .	.. 315	
Visits to necessitous cases (free)	.. 560	

The Provident Contributory Scheme has 12,515 members.

## 5. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

A full list of these Clinics and Centres are given in the following pages:—

### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES OF THE CITY

#### Maternity and Child Welfare Department

<i>District</i>	<i>Centre</i>		
Headington	Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
		Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Cowley	St. Francis' Hall, Cowley	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Cowley and Iffley	Congregational Church, Cowley	Friday	2—4 p.m.
		Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
		Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
East Oxford	The Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	2—4 p.m.
		Friday	2—4 p.m.
South Oxford	Church Room, Canning Crescent	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
St. Aldate's	Rectory Room, Pembroke Street	Friday	2—4 p.m.



Jericho	Y.M.C.A. Building, Walton Street	Monday	2—4 p.m.
		Friday	2—4 p.m.
Summertown	Northern House, South Parade	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Marston	Church Hall, Main Road, New Marston	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
		Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Wolvercote	Village Hall, Wolvercote	Thursday	2—4 p.m.

Children's Consultation Centre—Clinic for sick children. Radcliffe Infirmary—Tuesday, 2 p.m., Thursday, 2 p.m.—by appointment.

Ante-Natal Department—Ante-Natal Clinics are held as follows:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m.
	Friday	2 p.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Thursday	9.30 a.m.
Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Monday	2 p.m.
	Friday	9.30 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.

### Immunisation

Immunisation Clinics are held as follows:—

School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Saturday	10 a.m.
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also on application at Infant Welfare Centres.

### Dental Department

A Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age is held every Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. at 60 St. Aldate's, Donnington School, and Bury Knowle. Appointments must be made at a Welfare Centre or the Public Health Department.

### Tuberculosis Department

Clinics:—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Tuesdays at 5 p.m., Fridays at 10 a.m.  
Osler Pavilion, Thursday at 10.30 a.m. (for Headington patients).  
Cowley Road Hospital, Wednesday at 3 p.m.

### Venereal Diseases Department

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary as follows:—

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.	Mondays 6 p.m.
•Saturdays 2 p.m.	Wednesdays 3 p.m.

### School Medical Department

#### Minor Ailments Clinics:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
Temple Cowley Library (basement)	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
Headington Council School, Margaret Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Northern House, South Parade, Summer- town	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Mission Hall, Ferry Road, New Marston	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.

#### Scabies Clinic—

Old Isolation Hospital, Abingdon Road	Wednesday	6 p.m.
	Saturday	10 a.m.

Clinic for Delicate School Children (School Medical Service) is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

#### Educational (Child Guidance) Clinic:—

Northern House, South Parade—by appointment only.

Dental Clinics—at 60 St. Aldate's, Bury Knowle, and Donnington, open daily from 9 a.m.—5.30 p.m.; and cases by appointment. Open on Saturdays from 9 a.m.—12 noon for emergency cases.

#### Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics:—

Disease of the Eyes—and Ear, Nose and Throat—are treated at the Eye Hospital, Walton Street, and at the Radcliffe Infirmary respectively. Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officer.

### 6. Legislation which came into force in the City during 1947.

The National Health Service Act, 1946.  
(as to part).

#### *Legislation in Force.*

(a) ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Date of adoption.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.	
Part III. Sect. 23, 25, 37—41. . . . .	1904.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part II. Sect. 19, 22, 32, 33. . . . .	15.2.32.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part IV. Sect. 53, 54 . . . . .	15.2.32.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.							
Part VI.	Sect. 76 and 77	..	..	..	..	..	1924.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.							
Part VII (except Sect. 80, 82 and 83)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1908.
Public Health Act 1925. Part II. Sect. 24, 25, 26, 28,							
30, 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.11.31.

(b) LOCAL ACTS.

Oxford Corporation Act 1890.  
Oxford Corporation Act 1925.  
Oxford Corporation Act 1933.  
Oxford Corporation (Water) Acts and Orders 1875 to 1947.  
Oxford Extension Act 1928.

(c) BYELAWS.

Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6.1899.
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.2.1911.
Nuisances in connection with the removal of Noxious							
Matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9.1923.
Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.11.1923.
Drainage of existing Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.1.1924.
Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.2.1927.
Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.3.1927.
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2.1930.
Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.1.1931.
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2.1932.
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3.1932.
Prevention of Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.5.1936.
Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6.1938.
Regulations for Ventilation and Lighting of rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8.1939.
New Streets and Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.6.1941.

## 7. The Oxford and District Public Medical Service.

This Service was organised by local doctors eleven years ago, mainly to supplement National Health Insurance by providing medical treatment and medicine for persons and members of families whose income was not greater than £5 per week who were, therefore, excluded from the National Health Insurance Acts, in return for small weekly, monthly, or quarterly subscriptions.

Subscribers were free to choose their doctor (usually their own) from an extensive list, or to change whenever they wished. As the contract lay between the subscriber and his medical attendant only, the important feature of doctor-patient personal relationship was ensured. Entire control of the local administration and finance was held by a Committee elected annually by the doctors themselves.



## SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND CAPACITY OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Management of Hospital	Name and Address	Type of Hospital or Institution	Available Beds	If used by persons living outside Oxford	Notes
Voluntary Committee	Radcliffe Infirmary, Woodstock Road	General Teaching Hospital	436	Yes	17 paying beds
"	Churchill Hospital, Old Road, Headington	General Teaching Hospital	232	Yes	Includes 40 beds for maternity cases
"	(Radcliffe) Osler Pavilion, Manor Road, Headington	Tuberculosis	62	Yes	The City maintains 26 beds for City patients
"	(Radcliffe) Sunnyside, Manor Road, Headington	Recovery	35	Yes	
"	Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, Walton Street	Maternity	69	Yes	Includes 11 beds for paying patients. The City makes an annual grant towards the cost
"	Wingfield Morris Hospital, Old Road, Headington	Orthopaedic	186	Yes	Includes 28 beds for paying patients
"	Oxford Eye Hospital, Walton Street	Eye	41	Yes	
"	Warneford Mental Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington	Private Registered Mental Hospital	144	Yes	
Joint Committee	Oxford City & County Mental Hospital, Littlemore	Public Mental Hospital	910	Yes	
"	Borocourt, Peppard, Oxon	Institute for Mental Defectives	400	Yes	
City Council	Cowley Road Infirmary, Cowley Road, Oxford	Poor Law Infirmary	369	No	Includes 100 beds for aged and infirm, and 25 beds for maternity cases and 34 cots
"	London Road Infirmary, London Road, Headington	Poor Law Infirmary	87	No	
"	City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, Headington	Fever	80	Yes	
"	Old Isolation Hospital, Abingdon Road, Oxford	Tuberculosis	32	Yes	City has 14 beds, County has 18 beds
"	Smallpox Hospital, Garsington, Oxon	Smallpox	9	Yes	Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed





The Service, which has been of considerable benefit to the community—especially during war-time to men and women in the Forces wishing to be relieved of the anxiety and cost of medical treatment for their wives, children or parents—is still in full operation, and many families continue to enrol as subscribers.

At the close of 1947, subscriptions were being paid by, or on behalf of, some 12,000 persons of all ages, and capitation fees were received from the principal local Friendly Societies for the same benefits for some 11,000 of their members. There were 67 General Practitioner Members spread over an area of roughly 300 square miles.

It would seem probable that the Oxford and District Service, together with others throughout the country, must disappear with the advent of the Government National Health Service.

### PROPAGANDA.

*February and March.* A course of six lectures (with films and bookstall) on "Child Care and Parentcraft" was given at Margaret Road (Modern Secondary) School, Headington. Attendances were good in spite of severe weather.

*April.* Lecture on "The Curtis Report" to the Women's Central Club. Talk on "Public Health" to the W.V.S. Club.

*May.* Talk to the British Red Cross personnel at Cowley Road Hospital on "Public Health Services".

*June.* Brains Trust at Margaret Road (Modern Secondary) School, Headington, as follow up to lectures on "Child Care and Parentcraft".  
Lecture to the Women's Liberal Club, New Inn Hall Street.  
Lecture at the Slade Camp to A.T.S. personnel on "Infant Feeding".

*August.* Lecture on "The Young Child" to the Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies Summer School.

*September.* A Public Health Department stall was shown at the Scientific Workers' Exhibition at the University Museum.  
Talk on "Infantile Paralysis" to the West Ward Women's Labour Party.

*October and November.* A course of six lectures (with films and bookstall) on "Child Development" was given at South Oxford Girls' School.  
Lecture at the Slade Camp to A.T.S. personnel on "Public Health Services".

Talk (with film) at Cowley Road Congregational Church to the "Family Club".

*December.* Lecture on "The Medical Services of a Local Authority" to the Barnes Court Residents' Association.

## **WELFARE OF THE BLIND.**

REPORT BY MISS M. HOLBOROW, WELFARE VISITOR.

The revised scheme approved by the City Council, which came into operation on November 1st, 1943, has continued to be applied.

### **Registration.**

During the year, 27 new cases (14 males, 13 females) were added to the register, of which 14 were transfers from other areas.

### **Deaths.**

There were 11 deaths (3 males, 8 females).

### **Transfers.**

10 cases (8 males, 2 females) removed from Oxford during the year.

### **Unemployable Blind Persons.**

Domiciliary assistance has continued to be given, where necessary, to unemployable blind persons who were ordinarily resident in the County Borough of Oxford and who attained the age of sixteen years, at the rates approved under the scheme of November 1st, 1943.

The City Council approved the recommendation of the Blind Welfare Committee that 20/- of the earnings of part-time workers should be disregarded in the assessment of domiciliary assistance payable to such persons. The recommendation of the Blind Welfare Committee, approved by the City Council, that 10/- of the increased State Pension should be disregarded as income, has continued to be applied.

The number of unemployable blind persons receiving grants on December 31st, 1947, was 79, the relief varying from 4/11 to 60/- weekly.

### **Home Teaching and Welfare Visiting.**

During the year, regular visits were paid to all persons on the register. Braille lessons were given to seven persons.

### **Social Events.**

Soon after Christmas, all blind persons accompanied by guides, were invited to tea and an entertainment at the Town Hall. In July a day's outing by road and river was organised. Tea was taken at Windsor. A Social Meeting has continued to be held monthly.

An excursion to Windsor by coach was organised, the cost being defrayed by members' contributions.

The number of blind persons in the City registered at December 31st, 1947, under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, with the age, incidence of blindness, employment, occupation, physical and mental conditions, is shown in the following tables:—

REGISTRATION.				AGE INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.			
Age period	M.	F.	Total	Age period	M.	F.	Total
0—5	—	—	—	0—1	9	10	19
5—16	—	1	1	1—5	1	2	3
16—21	—	—	—	5—10	2	2	4
21—30	5	3	8	10—20	5	4	9
30—40	5	4	9	20—30	9	5	14
40—50	9	7	16	30—40	7	6	13
50—60	16	18	34	40—50	8	6	14
60—70	11	13	24	50—60	9	11	20
70—	19	24	43	60—70	6	14	20
				70—	7	9	16
				Unknown	2	1	3
Totals	65	70	135	Totals	65	70	135

#### EMPLOYMENT—AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

	Employed	Trained but Un-employed	Under training	No training but trainable	Unemployable	Totals
M.	25	—	—	—	40	65
F.	7	—	1	—	61	69
Total	32	—	1	—	101	134

#### OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED

Basket and Cane Workers ..	4	Mat Makers .. ..	2
Brush Makers .. ..	2	Shorthand Typist .. ..	—
Carpenters .. ..	1	Tea Salesmen .. ..	2
Knitters (Hand) .. ..	1	Braille Copyists .. ..	2
Knitters (Machine) .. ..	2	Miscellaneous .. ..	12
Pianoforte Tuners .. ..	2		
Pianoforte Teachers .. ..	1	Total .. ..	32
Massage .. ..	1		

#### PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a), (b) and (c)	Total
M.	3	1	4	—	8
F.	3	5	4	—	12
Total	6	6	8	—	20



SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16)  
According to Mental or Physical Defects.

Attending Special School		Normal	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a), (b) & (c)	Total in Age Period
		—	—	—	—	—	—
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Not at School	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	—	1	—	—	—	1

## REPORT BY MISS M. R. H. BUCK.

SENIOR MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR.

*Mental Deficiency Acts 1913, 1938.*  
*Mental Treatment Act 1930.*

At the beginning of the year a Psychiatric Social Worker was appointed to Littlemore Mental Hospital, relieving the Senior Mental Health Visitor of the visiting connected with the out-patient Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary. Registration of Mental Treatment patients in the Mental Welfare Office has continued, however, and the statistics are given below.

A separate report will be published by the Child Guidance Clinic, but the number of new cases registered during the year is recorded here.

### Registration.

During the year the following cases were added to the register:—

Mental Deficiency .. .. .	31
Mental Treatment .. .. .	211
Littlemore Hospital Voluntary patients	121
Radcliffe Infirmary Out-Patient Clinic	90
Educational Clinic .. . . .	129

### Training.

There are now 51 children attending the Occupation Centre daily for training. 33 of these are City children and 18 County children. This steady increase has rendered the accommodation inadequate, particularly as there are now many small children who need more space than it is possible to provide. Various new occupations have been tried during the year, including weaving. Our visiting teacher has continued to instruct two children in their own homes.

### Supervision.

There are 137 cases under Statutory Supervision in the City and 147 under Voluntary Supervision.

### Institutional Care.

155 patients (64 males and 91 females) are in institutions, and 38 patients (19 males and 19 females) are on licence from institutions. Most of the latter are, as before, in private employment or in hostels earning normal wages. Of the 155 patients in institutions, 90 are in Borocourt (33 males and 57 females). The other 65 are in out-County institutions and are distributed in the following way:—



Institution	Males	Females
Addlestone, Bicton Croft School .. ..	1	—
Alton, St. Mary's Home .. ..	—	2
Aylesbury, The Manor House .. ..	—	6
Barvin Park, Potter's Bar .. ..	4	—
Bath, Rock Hall House .. ..	—	2
Bristol, Brentry Colony .. ..	1	—
Buntingford, St. Francis School.. ..	4	—
Buxted, St. Mary's Home .. ..	—	2
Caterham, St. Lawrence Hospital .. ..	1	—
Caversham, St. Agnes' School .. ..	3	—
Cell Barnes Colony .. ..	2	1
Chipping Norton, Public Assistance Institution ..	3	4
Cumnor Rise, Oxford .. ..	—	5
Easthampstead .. ..	1	—
Etloe House, Leyton .. ..	—	1
Hortham Colony, Gloucestershire .. ..	4	1
Redhill, Royal Earlswood Institution .. ..	1	—
Reigate, Ellen Terry National Homes .. ..	—	1
Sheffield, St. Joseph's Home .. ..	—	3
Stoke-on-Trent, Stallington Hall .. ..	2	—
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol .. ..	1	2
Stourbridge, Sunfield Children's Homes .. ..	1	—
Wheatley, The Old House .. ..	2	3
Worthing, Home of the Holy Rood .. ..	—	1
	31	34

In State Institutions for dangerous defectives there are 6 males and 5 females.

The number of vacancies found for defectives needing institutional care shows a slight increase over the figures for 1946, but great difficulty is still experienced in finding suitable accommodation for low-grade, difficult and psychotic children.

### Guardianship.

There are 9 cases under guardianship (1 male and 8 female). Of these 7 are in the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society, one is with a foster-parent, and one is in his own home.

### Notifications.

14 new cases were reported during the year by the Education Committee. 7 were reported as being unsuitable for education in a Special School or class; of these 2 boys and 1 girl were placed in institutions, 2 girls were admitted to the Occupation Centre, and one boy and one girl remain in their homes receiving lessons from the visiting teacher—the little boy awaiting admission to an institution. The remaining 7 cases were reported as being in need of supervision on leaving school.

## SECTION III

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox.** There were no cases of Smallpox in Oxford during 1947, and the Isolation Hospital at Garsington was not opened throughout the year.

**Scarlet Fever.** 115 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. On the whole the disease was the mild type with a low incidence of complications. There were no deaths. 78 cases occurred in the 5—15 years age group.

**Diphtheria.** 14 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. The cases were generally mild and there were no deaths amongst them. Age incidence is as follows:—

0—5 years	..	..	..	..	2
6—10 „	..	..	..	..	3
11—15 „	..	..	..	..	3
16—20 „	..	..	..	..	1
21—30 „	..	..	..	..	2
31—35 „	..	..	..	..	1
36—40 „	..	..	..	..	1
41—60 „	..	..	..	..	1

These figures indicate that Diphtheria is tending to become more common in the older age groups, whereas formerly it was found chiefly in the 0—5 years group. It must be assumed that immunisation is responsible for this alteration, and that re-inforcing injections should be carried out at five yearly intervals during school life to maintain the level of protection. It is interesting to note that 9 of the 14 cases had not been immunised, and of the remaining 5, 4 had had no booster doses for five years.

**Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.** No cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, but there were 5 cases of Paratyphoid “B” and 1 case of Paratyphoid “A”. Intensive investigations failed to show that any of these cases were connected in any way. The 1 case of Paratyphoid “A” had derived the infection abroad. There were no deaths, and it is significant that all these cases occurred during the autumn months of September, October and November. They must be considered as sporadic cases of what used to be called “autumnal fever”.

**Pneumonia.** 79 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year.

The Registrar-General attributes 42 deaths to this disease. Of these 22 deaths occurred in patients over 65, and 6 under 1 year.

**Cerebro-spinal Fever.** 13 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever were notified during the year. 2 of these were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital and both recovered. There were 3 fatal cases. 2 deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age and 1 in a youth aged 16.

**Erysipelas.** 22 cases were notified during the year. Of these 6 were treated in the City Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Dysentery.** 13 cases of Dysentery were notified during 1947. The majority were mild infections due to the Sonne bacillus.

**Food poisoning.** 9 cases were notified during the year, two of these being cases admitted to Hospital from outside the City. There were no deaths, and the symptoms although sharp were of short duration. Four of the cases had all partaken of the same meal, but in spite of repeated enquiries and investigation, no evidence pointed to any particular article of food or to any possible carrier.

**Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).** In common with the rest of the country, Oxford was affected by the epidemic of Polio-myelitis between July and the end of the year. In all there were 21 cases notified, and of them one had developed the infection before being admitted to hospital in the City. The following are details of the cases.

- A. F.L. Boy aged 2 years. In Slade Hospital for 17 days. Complete recovery.
- B. M.M. Woman aged 25 years. In Slade Hospital for 4 weeks. Mild paresis of right arm and shoulder.
- C. J.T. Girl aged 16 years. In Slade Hospital for 10 days. Transferred to Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital. Paresis of both legs.
- D. M.H. Woman aged 33 years. In Slade Hospital for 13 days. No paresis. Recovered.
- E. P.B. Girl aged 8 years. In Slade Hospital for 21 days. Transferred to Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital. Paresis of both legs and left arm.
- F. C.B. Boy aged 6 years. In Slade Hospital for 15 days. Transferred to Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital. Paresis of right leg.
- G. A.B. Boy aged  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. In Slade Hospital for 18 days. Complete recovery.
- H. C.H. Boy aged 4 years. In Slade Hospital for 17 days. Complete recovery.
- I. G.H. Girl aged 19 years. In Slade Hospital for 15 days. Complete recovery.



- J. P.W. Boy aged 13 years. In Slade Hospital for 22 days. Transferred to Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital. Paresis of right arm and left leg.
- K. T.W. Man aged 43 years. In Slade Hospital for 30 days. Transferred to Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital. Mild paresis of right arm and both legs.
- L. P.M. Boy aged 6 years. In Slade Hospital for 20 days. Complete recovery.
- M. B.W. Man aged 21 years. In Slade Hospital for 58 days. Transferred to Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital. Mild paresis of right leg.
- N. J.G. Boy aged 8 years. In Slade Hospital for 18 days. Complete recovery.
- O. C.H. Girl aged 8 years. In Slade Hospital for 18 days. Complete recovery.
- P. M.M. Girl aged 18 years. In Slade Hospital for 27 days. Mild paresis of right leg.
- Q. R.M. Boy aged 8 years. In Slade Hospital for 13 days. Complete recovery.
- R. G.M. Girl aged 16 years. In Slade Hospital for 18 days. Complete recovery.
- S. S.H. Boy aged 2 years. In Slade Hospital 22 days. Complete recovery.
- T. F.W. Woman aged 27 years. Still in Hospital 31.12.47. Mild paresis of legs.

In addition 20 persons were admitted for observation, but after investigation they proved not to be true cases.

There were no deaths among the City cases, and it is satisfactory to report that the majority of cases either recovered completely or had mild paresis only.

The co-ordination between the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic and the Slade Hospitals, enabled cases from a wide area to be admitted, viz., Oxon, Berks, Bucks, Hants., etc., and the following table indicates the numbers admitted from the City and the Region between the 21st July and 31st December, 1947.

	<i>A.P.M. Cases</i>			<i>Obs. Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
City .. ..	..	..	20	20	40
Region .. ..	..	..	44	15	59
Military .. ..	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			65	35	100
			==	==	=====

Generally, the cases from the Region were more severe than those in the City and there were 5 deaths amongst them.

The City Authorities are to be congratulated in possessing in the Slade Hospital, one of the most modern Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the country, and although the accommodation was taxed to its utmost at times, the hospital staff performed miracles in their efforts to admit the 100 cases during the space of five months. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the nursing and domestic staffs for the hard work and skill they devoted to these most difficult cases, particularly in those that had to be nursed in iron lungs and at one time there were three.

In spite of intensive research and widespread investigation which is still being carried out by central and local authorities, little is known as yet of the epidemiology of the disease, particularly of the method of spread and the factors governing the extent of paralysis, etc. It is certainly true that cases recover completely, and there is at present no specific treatment which will attack the causative virus and limit its ravages, neither do we know of any prophylactic that will protect the general population. Certainly overcrowding and undue fatigue play their part, but to what extent?

The results of the surveys now being carried out separately by the Ministry of Health and the Public Laboratory Service will, it is hoped, solve some of the problems.

**Polio-encephalitis.** 1 case only was notified in a girl aged nine years.

**Measles.** There was an epidemic of Measles during the year. The cases were notified as follows:—

264 during the January—March quarter  
404 during the April—June quarter, and  
220 during the July—September quarter.

After September the epidemic rapidly faded out. There were no deaths.

**Whooping-Cough.** 772 cases were notified, a considerable increase over the 1946 total (178 cases). Two deaths occurred in children under 1 year.





Notification of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) received in the City during 1947.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT AGES IN YEARS													TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH WARD						
	At all ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	S'town & Wolvercote	North	West	South	East	Headington & Marston	Cowley & Ifley
Measles ..	904	19	53	95	127	133	321	111	24	12	6	2	1	108	78	34	37	117	248	282
Whooping Cough ..	772	67	65	81	141	145	249	12	—	9	2	—	1	81	32	36	70	104	242	207
Scarlet Fever ..	115	2	2	4	6	11	40	29	9	4	4	3	1	4	8	7	7	20	54	15
Diphtheria ..	14	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	2	3	1	1	—	3	—	3	1	1	4	2
Pneumonia ..	79	5	—	—	—	1	4	2	4	6	17	22	18	5	7	10	6	11	19	21
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	13	1	2	2	2	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	2	4
Acute Polio-myelitis ..	21	—	—	3	—	1	6	1	5	4	—	—	—	5	1	2	1	3	6	3
Polio-encephalitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid "A" ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B" ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	3	1	1	—	—	4	4	12
Bacillary Dysentery ..	13	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	3	1	—	8	2	1	—	2	—
Food Poisoning ..	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	42	6	—	—	3	36	3	1	6	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	1	1	3	2	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	10	—	2
	2074	145	123	189	276	293	626	160	51	92	49	43	27	212	210	106	125	279	587	555

The following table shows the number of admissions to and discharges from the New Isolation Hospital during 1947.

	CITY CASES (including Military cases admitted from City area).				COUNTY CASES (including Military cases admitted from County area).				Total number in Hospital 31.12.47	
	In Hosp. 1.1.47	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.47	In Hosp. 1.1.47	Admitted	Discharged		Died
Tuberculosis ...	1+1M	19+2M	13+2M	1M	7	—	6	4	1	8
Tuberculosis Observation	10	35	40	—	5	2	2	3	1	6
Scarlet Fever ...	5	93	92	—	6	—	1+4M	1+4M	—	6
Scarlet Fever & Diph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	14	6	—	9	2	1M	2+1M	—	9
Diphtheria Carriers	—	7	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria Observation	—	—	—	—	—	1M	—	1M	—	—
Post Diphtheria Nasal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	32+1M	33+1M	—	—	—	2+5M	2+5M	—	—
Measles-B. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	20	17	—	3	—	45+1M	36+1M	4	7
Polio-myelitis Obs.	—	20	20	—	—	—	14+1M	14+1M	5	—
Whooping Cough...	—	47	44	2	1	1	7	6	—	3
Whooping Cough Obs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas...	—	6	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Mumps ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Chickenpox ...	1	17	18	—	—	—	2+1M	1+1M	1	1
German Measles ...	—	8+1M	8+1M	—	—	—	3M	3M	—	—
Dysentery Sonne	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	39	35	3	1	—	1M	1M	—	1
Salmonella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid "A"	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B"	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo and Scabies	4	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Tonsillitis ...	—	18	18	—	—	—	2+3M	2+3M	—	—
Tonsillectomy ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Encephalitis ...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human Foot and Mouth	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases ...	1	29	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	26+1M	448+4M	433+4M	6+1M	35	5+1M	93+20M	82+21M	6	45

"M" = Military patients.

## THE WORK OF THE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1947.

REPORT BY DR. W. H. N. HEAVENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE.

The year 1947 proved to be a busy year both in the number of patients admitted and in the variety of cases. The total figure of 565 patients admitted shows a substantial increase over the figure for 1946, in spite of a marked decrease in the admission of service patients. The increase can be accounted for in the main by an influx of patients from the surrounding Counties due to the Infantile Paralysis epidemic in the latter half of the year, when the hospital was made a centre for initial treatment during the infectious stage.

Scarlet Fever has continued to show a low level of incidence and the total figures are slightly less than for 1946, in spite of an epidemic in the early part of the year at the Field Schools, Headington.

Whooping-cough cases showed an increase over the figure for 1946, the majority were nursed on main ward. Many of the patients were admitted on account of poor home conditions. A large proportion were babies under the age of one year, and there were two fatalities in this age group.

Early in the year a minor epidemic of Gastro-Enteritis occurred at Cowley Road Hospital Maternity Block, and six mothers suffering from this complaint were admitted with their babies. Six babies suffering from Pemphigus Neonatorum were also admitted with their mothers from Cowley Road Hospital.

Under the continued supervision of Dr. Stobie much good work has again been done in the treatment of Tuberculosis and observation chest cases. Previously only observation chest cases had been admitted, but during the year it was decided to admit some notified cases. This made it possible for some Oxford residents to be brought near to their homes. There were two fatalities of notified Tuberculosis. Part-time nurses helped to ease the nursing problem caused by the shortage of full-time nurses on the Chest Block.

The month of July proved to be eventful by the outbreak of the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis. The number of admissions rapidly increased and threatened to overwhelm the bed-state of the hospital, but the emergency was met by re-opening Cubicle 2, giving an additional twelve beds. This was accomplished after grappling with great difficulties owing to the shortage of nurses, and was finally made possible after two nurses had volunteered to give up their holidays to tide us over. It was decided at the start that the patients would be admitted and treated for an isolation period of three weeks, and that during this time essential orthopaedic



treatment should be carried out under the direction of Professor H. J. Seddon of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, and that subsequently they should be transferred to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital as beds became available there. Patients were admitted not only from Oxford City, but from the surrounding Counties also, and this resulted in a continuous flow of patients which kept all the beds of this ward fully occupied. At times it was necessary to refuse County cases because it was not possible to transfer patients to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital at the end of the isolation period. The type of patients treated varied from the large proportion of cases without any paralysis to very severe, four of the latter were treated in the iron lung. Five County patients died.

During the year more cases of Diphtheria were admitted than in the previous year. This increase was largely accounted for by six patients from two families. These were all of a very mild and uncomplicated type. One case was admitted from the County and the remainder were all City residents.

Tonsillectomies on three County children were performed on account of them being "carriers". Tonsillectomy was also performed on one City child.

There were five cases of Paratyphoid Fever, all of which were of a sporadic nature and with no apparent connection one with the other.

Part-time nurses have made it possible to keep the wards open. Although part-time nurses are not as satisfactory as the permanent resident staff, they are doing good work in supplementing the nursing staff.

The hospital is not now a training school in view of the General Nursing Council's rule introduced last May that 100 beds must be occupied daily to be eligible for a training school. Nurses in training have moved to other hospitals to complete their training, and this has meant that the hospital has lost valuable nurses.

The following table shows the number of Admissions to and Discharges from the Old Isolation Hospital,  
Abingdon Road, during 1947.

DISEASE	CITY CASES					CASES FROM OTHER AREAS					Total No. in Hospital 31.12.47
	In Hosp. 1.1.47	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.47	In Hosp. 1.1.47	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.47	
Tuberculosis ..	12	43	30	13	12	17	41	33	12	13	25
Totals ..	12	43	30	13	12	17	41	33	12	13	25

Greatest number of patients in on any one day .. 24

Smallest number of patients in on any one day .. 18

Average number of patients in on any one day .. 21

Owing to the shortage of nursing staff, it was not possible to admit cases of minor infectious diseases during the year.

## THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, GARSINGTON.

It was not found necessary to open this Hospital during the year as no case of Smallpox or suspected Smallpox occurred in the area.

### Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from other Institutions.

1. *Scarlet Fever*. 4 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
2. *Pneumonia*. 4 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
3. *Cerebro-spinal Fever*. 9 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
4. *Whooping-Cough*. 3 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, 2 from the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.
5. *Dysentery*. 2 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, 2 from the Churchill Hospital.
6. *Measles*. 3 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
7. *Acute Polio-myelitis*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
8. *Food Poisoning*. 7 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
9. *Paratyphoid Fever "A"*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
10. *Paratyphoid Fever "B"*. 6 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
11. *Polio-encephalitis*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
12. *Erysipelas*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department and 1 from Cowley Road Hospital.
13. *Puerperal Pyrexia*. 36 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department, 6 from Cowley Road Hospital and 3 from the North Oxford Nursing Home.
14. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. 15 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department, 20 from the Oxford Eye Hospital and 1 from the North Oxford Nursing Home.
15. *Pemphigus Neonatorum*. 10 cases were notified from Cowley Road Hospital and 2 from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.



### PART-TIME NURSING SERVICE.

In view of the shortage of nurses in the country generally it was decided in March 1947 to inaugurate a scheme for the recruitment of women, trained or untrained, for part-time work in the hospitals.

The following figures give some indication of the ground covered during the nine months the scheme was operating fully:—

Number recruited .. .. .	223
Number withdrawn .. .. .	83

*Employed as at December 1947:*

<i>S.R.N.</i>	<i>Partly trained</i>	<i>Untrained</i>	<i>Total</i>
29	40	71	140

As few part-time workers can be said to be an unqualified success, there is nearly always a reluctance on the part of authorities to employ them, the disadvantages are so obvious. Nevertheless the Service has undoubtedly helped with the staffing problem over a very difficult period and will probably be needed for a considerable time to come.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Venereal Diseases.

The Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary has been conducted on the same lines as usual, and the following is the report for the year ended December 31st, 1947.

	M.	F.
(a) Patients on books 1st January .. .. .	337	234
(b) Cases removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under review	3	2
(c) New applicants for treatment .. .. .	369	174
(d) Cases dealt with for the first time during the year under review but known to have had treatment or to have been under observation at other Centres, Institutions or by General Practitioners	42	14
Total ..	<u>751</u>	<u>424</u>

Ceased to attend during the year:—

	M.	F.
1. After completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal .. ..	255	138
2. After completion of treatment but before final tests	14	—
3. Before completion of treatment .. .. .	14	2
4. Transferred to other Centres or to Institutions or to the care of Private Practitioners .. ..	44	32
Total ..	<u>327</u>	<u>172</u>

Patients on books December 31st, 1947 .. ..	424	252
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During the year 111 patients were admitted for treatment or observation, the total number of "in patient" days being 1032.

The number of pathological examinations made in respect of patients was 2729.

*Note:—*Patients from all areas are included in these tables.

The following table shows the number of new City cases during the years 1936—1947:—

	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis ..	16	8	12	6	13	15	6	8	30	24	33	33	23	26	22	28	11	15	11	12	23	19	14	25
Soft Chancre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ..	79	8	73	15	87	25	44	9	69	14	56	27	34	22	24	34	28	30	24	17	57	15	26	10
Non-Venereal Diseases	41	35	24	34	38	46	30	44	34	36	17	55	20	43	55	66	66	86	74	66	147	54	121	28



## RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

REPORT BY DR. P. MALLAM, Medical Officer in charge Venereal Diseases Department.

During the past year, the total number of attendances in the Male clinic have been 2,868, i.e., some 500 fewer than in 1946. The new cases have been less, namely 260 as opposed to 321. This is largely accounted for by the great diminution in the number of attendances by recently demobilised men and expatriates who were in camps in the district.

The advent of a House Physician whose duties are confined to the Venereal Diseases and Skin Departments has been an enormous help to the former. The House Physician has been able in addition to assist in the female clinics when they, for any reason have been short-handed, and he can also keep close supervision over all the medical cases in the Ward—both skin and venereal diseases.

All new patients who attend the Casualty department are referred to the Venereal Diseases House Physician, and when necessary treatment is begun before they attend the clinic proper. It is also possible to arrange with country practitioners to give regular treatment to patients living in country districts who are only able to attend the Radcliffe Infirmary at relatively long intervals.

In addition the staff in the department has been much improved by the attachment of a Post Graduate Physician who is interested in this type of work. Dr. Nichol who worked with us during the first part of the year, successfully passed his M.R.C.O. examination, and is now a Venereal Specialist on the staff of the London Hospital Venereal Diseases Clinic. It is hoped that this plan of having experienced Post Graduates attached to the Department will be able to be continued.

Thanks to the co-operation of Dr. Robb-Smith, one of the Laboratory technicians has been available to help Mr. Towler the Male Nurse in the clinics, and to take over when he is away on holiday. It proved impossible to get a whole-time assistant Male Nurse largely due to lack of accommodation in the neighbourhood. The present arrangement however, works very well, and we are able to do all our dark ground examinations at the time the patient attends. The practice being to re-check them when negative, and to institute treatment immediately in all positive cases. This saves the patients a lot of extra travelling and time loss.

**Lectures.** In addition to the lectures given by myself in the ordinary course of surgical lectures, and to health visitors, the successive House Physicians (Dr. Scott and Dr. Madden) have each given a course of six lectures to each batch of students attending the Venereal Diseases Clinic, and I think it has proved a definite addition to the teaching programme.

**Domiciliary Scheme.** Several doctors have attended the clinics in order to qualify for service under the Domiciliary Scheme; it is hoped that more will do so in future.

**Documentation** and the attendance cards are kept under constant review by the Almoner, Miss N. M. Coggin, who is now attached to the Department; and attempts are continually made to trace patients who have defaulted. She has also proved successful in tracing patients who have not attended for several years, but who need lumbar puncture and check up. She has also undertaken to issue V.15 and 33.B. Forms; and notifications of arsenical dermatitis, jaundice, etc., to the Ministry.

**Lumbar Punctures.** The system whereby lumbar punctures were carried out in beds which (on occasions) had until recently been occupied by septic cases has now ceased, and the beds allocated to the Venereal Diseases Department are used for that purpose only. It has been possible to arrange for the regular attendance of patients therefore, for lumbar puncture on Wednesday mornings and also if necessary, on Monday mornings. Approximately 75 lumbar punctures for diagnostic purposes were carried out in Briscoe last year. Lumbar punctures, prostatic massage, passing of sounds, etc., are also carried out occasionally by members of the Venereal Diseases Department for patients in the care of other Departments of the Hospital.

**In-Patients.** 108 male cases were admitted to Briscoe Ward in 1947.

**Accommodation.** Two rooms are now used for the Out-Patients Clinics, one to interview new patients, and the other as a treatment room, but the latter is still very overcrowded, particularly when students are present. Absence of a permanent treatment room is detrimental to the smooth running of the Department. Even in Briscoe Ward itself, there is not a room that could be set aside for this purpose. Such a room is very urgently needed as there is nowhere to examine a casual patient who may come up during Out-Patient hours, and nowhere where patients can attend for special treatment, and finally, no proper room where in-patients in the ward can undergo examinations, etc.

Despite this handicap however, things have gone smoothly during the past year, and thanks to better staffing, patients are not kept waiting so long as in pre-war days.

REPORT BY DR. FRANCES L. NICHOL, Medical Officer in charge Women's Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Women's side of the Venereal Diseases Department has two clinics a week for Out-Patients, Monday at 6 p.m. and Wednesday at 2.30 p.m., where examinations are carried out and treatment given by Dr. Walley and myself.



Two rooms are used for the Clinic, one as a waiting room, which the patients prefer to sitting in the big out-patient hall, and the other where examinations and treatments are carried out. One corner of this room is cornered off, and a very small room leading out of it is also used—this means rather close quarters for all the examinations, etc., required.

Separate syringes are used for each patient, and all drugs used are made the care of the Staff Nurse. Each doctor has a nurse in attendance, so that examinations and treatments may be carried out efficiently with no loss of time.

Sister Houle of Out-Patients supervises the running of the Clinic, and assists with the intramuscular injections.

All patients are seen by the Almoner, Miss N. M. Coggin, whose work is to make contacts with the patients, give necessary social help, and keep track of any defaulters. These latter are written to and visited, and as a result of the Almoner's work there have been fewer lapses in treatment during the last few years.

The number of new cases of syphilis dealt with have increased each year from 1944 to 1947, from 32 to 62, a result of the disturbances due to the War. Gonorrhoeal new cases however, have decreased from 83 to 25 during the same years.

The total attendances per year have also altered owing to the introduction of penicillin in the treatment of both diseases, the length of time required for treatment being considerably lessened by the intensive use of this drug.

As far as possible all syphilitic patients are taken into hospital, where beds in Briscoe Ward are set aside for them, for this treatment with penicillin. Gonorrhoeal cases with complications are also admitted. The Sister and Nurses on the Ward are well versed in the treatment of patients with Venereal Diseases, and are kindly and helpful in their treatment of these patients.

As there is now a House Physician attached to the Skin and Venereal Diseases Departments, it is possible to arrange for patients to go to the Ward for their weekly treatments, if it is found that they are unable to attend either Out-Patient Clinic, which will be a boon to busy housewives with families to look after.

During the time of supervision after treatment is finished, all syphilitic patients are admitted to hospital so that lumbar punctures may be performed on them, and tests on the cerebro-spinal fluid made, thus completing the full investigation of each patient.

All pathological investigations on material taken from the patients is done by the Pathology Department.

The number of cases at each Clinic varies from 20—40. Patients, on the whole, keep up their attendances well, in spite of difficulties of distance,



time, etc. In a certain number of cases it is possible to refer the patients to doctors doing Domiciliary treatment of venereal disease; these patients being seen at the Clinic at intervals so that some definite record is kept of their illness.

#### REPORT BY MISS N. M. COGGIN, Almoner.

In previous years, the Almoner's report has dealt only with the Female Clinic. This year however, the report is in respect of both the male and female clinics, for since May 1947 the Almoner has been working very nearly full time in the Department. It has therefore been possible for her to devote more time to the women patients and particularly to visiting the defaulters. She has also undertaken work for the men, particularly the follow up of defaulters and a certain amount of contact tracing.

As will be seen from the Annual Statistical Return, the total number of attendances at the Male and Female Venereal Diseases Clinics at the Radcliffe Infirmary was only slightly smaller in 1947 than in 1946. In fact the attendances in the female Clinic were slightly higher than in 1946, and those in the male Clinic slightly lower. The incidence of the cases has, however, changed slightly. The year started with a considerably greater number of current cases of syphilis than at the same time a year ago, and by the end of 1947 the figures were higher still, particularly for the women. The number of new cases of women suffering from syphilis in 1947 was considerably higher than in 1946; and in fact the new cases have increased each year since 1944, the figures being:—

1944	..	..	..	..	30
1945	..	..	..	..	38
1946	..	..	..	..	48
1947	..	..	..	..	62

On the other hand the new cases of syphilis in the men's Clinic were slightly less in 1947 than in 1946, but were nevertheless twice the number of new infections as in 1944. The number of new cases of Gonorrhoea however, among both men and women was much lower in 1947 compared with the previous year. The number of non-venereal cases was also less in 1947, being about two thirds of the number who attended in 1946.

#### Follow up of Female Defaulters.

During the last seven months of 1947, the Almoner paid 75 visits to 43 women patients (55 in Oxford City, 11 in Oxfordshire, 7 in Berkshire, 1 in Buckinghamshire and 1 in Northants). Out of these 75 visits, the patients were seen in 50 instances, and as a result, 25 patients subsequently attended the Clinic. Of these 25, about 20 were long standing defaulters, who had already been written to several times, and who would probably not have returned to the Clinic had they not been visited. The majority

of these 20 were nearing the end of their treatment, or had finished their treatment, but still needed supervision. But 6 patients had had very inadequate treatment, and since being visited the majority have attended regularly. Also as a result of visiting, it was found that 3 patients had left the district, and arrangements were made for them to continue their treatment elsewhere. Out of the total, 17 patients were visited more than once, either because they had not been seen at the first visit, or because they had not re-attended the Clinic as requested. These patients had on an average nearly 3 visits each, but in spite of this, 10 of them never attended (2 very bad defaulters have however turned up at the Clinic in 1948.)

### Follow up of Male Defaulters.

With regard to the Almoner's work for the men, a start with this was made in June. Previously nothing had been done about the defaulters from the male Clinic, and on examination of the files a sad state of affairs was revealed. Several hundreds of cards were found in the file for patients who had not attended for months or years: some had not been seen from five to six years. By the end of the year, every one of these patients had received a letter from the Almoner, asking them in Dr. Mallam's name, to attend again if possible. In all, 320 letters were sent, 151 to Oxford patients, 90 to Oxfordshire, 68 to Berkshire, 6 to Buckinghamshire, 3 to Gloucestershire, 1 to Northamptonshire and 1 to Derbyshire. The result of these letters, up to the end of February 1948, was as follows:—

Number of patients who subsequently attended ..	94	(29%)
Letters returned by the Post Office as patients had left, or were not known at address .. ..	31	(10%)
Patients who, as a result of correspondence were either found to have completed their treatment elsewhere, or need not come again, or who were transferred elsewhere to complete their attendances .. .. .	21	
Patients who have replied but not yet attended ..	7	
No reply at all .. .. .	165	(51%)

One patient had died, and one was found to be a chronic patient in another hospital.

The patients who have not attended in spite of receiving letters are of course being written to again, and will probably, according to the medical position, be sent two, three or four letters before their notes are put away. In addition to this follow up of long standing defaulters, the current cases are now kept constantly under review, the notes being reviewed systematically, and letters sent to all those who have not attended recently. In addition, all those told to return for tests, in one, three or six months, are noted, and a letter sent to them if they fail to return after a reasonable period. The majority of the very old cases have had a considerable



amount of treatment, and if they fail to complete their treatment or to attend for supervision the position is not so disturbing as it is in the case of patients suffering from syphilis who have received a totally inadequate amount of treatment and yet do not return in response to letters. Fortunately the number of these is small, but there are a few who have had two or three letters without any apparent effect. The Almoner feels that it may be possible for her to visit some of these men, probably after she has sent them a final letter warning them of her intention to do so. There will be others however, whom it will be impossible or inadvisable for her to visit, and in these cases the advice of the Medical Officer of Health concerned will probably be sought as to any further steps which might be taken.

### **Contact Tracing.**

The patients have of course always been asked, in the majority of cases by the Medical Officers of the Clinics, to try and get their contacts to attend. In the cases of women patients the Almoner has usually made a point of seeing the patient after she has been diagnosed to point out the importance of her contact attending for examination. The Almoner has watched to see whether he did in fact attend, and if he failed to do so, saw the patient again to find out what was the difficulty, and encouraged her to try again. Often, however, in the past she has not been able to do this with all patients owing to lack of time. Since the Almoner has been nearly full time, however, she has had the opportunity to do this more thoroughly and an effort has been made to try and get not only the one obvious contact to attend, but the second, and perhaps the third or fourth.

Nothing has been done previously by the Almoner with regard to the contacts of the male patients, but a start has now been made with this. A beginning was made by the Almoner seeing all cases of early syphilis admitted to the ward for penicillin. She saw each of these men, and during her interview enquired about his source of infection. She endeavoured to impress on him, the necessity of getting his contact to attend here or elsewhere for an examination, and tried also to find out if there was more than one contact, whether wife, girl friend or casual pick-up. The patients are urged to see, or write to their contacts, tell them that they are attending hospital for treatment for an infectious disease, and that the hospital authorities think that the contact might also have the same trouble, and ought to be examined. The man, if he knows who his contact is (and many state they do not) nearly always professes his willingness to do this. If he is not anxious to get in touch with the girl himself, he may know her name or address, or both, and may give the Almoner permission to get in touch with her, and urge her, in her own interests to attend the Clinic for an examination. If the patient promises to get in touch with his contact himself then the Almoner endeavours to see him again later to see if he has done so, and watches out for the girl's attendance.



In December, 1947, an innovation was introduced to give the Almoner an opportunity of seeing more male patients. She is now present in a room close to the Clinic, during one of the male Clinics, and as many as possible of the new patients are sent to her after they have been diagnosed as suffering from one of the Venereal Diseases. This experiment is still in its very early stages, and the Medical and Nursing Staff of the Male Clinic have not yet quite got used to having a woman on the premises! It is hoped next year, however, to be able to report how this arrangement is progressing.

One thing which the follow up of male defaulters and contact tracing has brought very much to the Almoner's notice however, is the very high defaulter rate among the men suffering from Gonorrhoea. With the modern treatment by penicillin the symptoms in practically all cases clear up immediately after one injection, which is often given on the patient's first attendance, and in a very large proportion of cases the man does not attend again. He is of course written to, and urged to attend, but frequently does not do so. This means that a very high percentage of these men are not questioned regarding their contacts, and therefore the contacts never attend. This is shown statistically, for whereas there were 64 new male cases of Gonorrhoea in 1947, there were only 25 new female cases. It is realised that part of this discrepancy is due to the fact that the men are frequently infected by women living outside the area served by this Clinic, but this cannot account for such a big discrepancy.

Now that there is a nearly full-time Almoner for the Venereal Diseases Department, it is becoming possible to treat both sexes almost alike and to offer the men the same help with their social problems which has been available to the women for the past four years. Also, now that the men's attendances are being watched, and reminders sent to them when they fail to attend, the general standard of attendances in the Male Clinic should become very much more satisfactory than in the past. The greater attention being paid to contact tracing, while resulting at first in an increase of patients attending the Clinics, should in the long run reduce the number of infections caused by untreated and promiscuous men and women. The problem of Venereal Disease should always be considered as one affecting both sexes equally, and for the Almoner to do intensive work with the women and ignore the men, must always be to a certain extent unsatisfactory, and leave many "loose ends". The Almoner hopes, as a result of more attention being paid to the tracing of contacts, that an appreciable contribution may be made to the task of reducing the incidence of Venereal Disease in this area.

IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria.

During the year, 1261 children between the ages 0—5, and 420 between the ages 5—15 were immunised and 754 children were given booster doses.

The approximate percentage of children immunised based on figures supplied by the Registrar General are as follows:—

Ages 1—5	67.1%.
Ages 5—15	90.0%.

One special immunisation clinic is held weekly, and it is offered at all Infant Welfare Centres. The majority of the booster doses are given at schools.

No immunisation was carried out during the period 11th August—6th October owing to an epidemic of acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.

There is no doubt that the publicity given to the necessity for protection against Diphtheria, by the Ministry of Health in the national and local press, and in B.B.C. talks and announcements, has helped very considerably to bring the percentage of immunisation to its present high level.

Whooping Cough.

The observation of children in the Medical Research Council's whooping-cough vaccine trial was continued till the end of November. No further vaccine has been administered at the Council's clinics.

VACCINATION OFFICER'S RETURN for the year 1946.

	1946
Number of births during the year .. .. .	2970
Number of these births:—	
(a) which were successfully vaccinated .. .. .	1386
(b) which were insusceptible to vaccination .. .. .	8
(c) in respect of which a statutory declaration of conscientious objection was received .. .. .	830
(d) which died unvaccinated .. .. .	86
(e) which were postponed by medical certificate .. .. .	4
(f) which were removed to other districts and temporarily unaccounted for .. .. .	581
(g) remaining on register .. .. .	75
	2970

There were no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations carried out during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

# **EXAMINATION of BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1947.**

1.	Throat and Nasal swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	..	..	904
2.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	654
3.	Diphtheria Virulence Tests	..	..	7
4.	Other bacteriological specimens	..	..	918
5.	Sputum examinations for Tubercle Bacilli:—			
	(a) Private Practitioners	..	..	224
	(b) Dispensary	..	..	168
	(c) City Hospital	..	..	691
				1083
6.	Faeces (Dysentery)	..	..	436



## SECTION IV

## TUBERCULOSIS.

**The Tuberculosis Scheme in Oxford.**

The Dispensary organisation in Oxford is as follows:—

**1. Buildings.**

An out-patient room is rented from the Radcliffe Infirmary for two sessions a week, i.e., Tuesdays 5 p.m.—7 p.m., and Fridays 10 a.m.—12 midday. A third session a week is held at the Osler Pavilion for Headington patients on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m. The evening session is to allow working men and women to attend for periodical examinations and treatment without the necessity of taking time from work. A separate Clinic is held at Cowley Road Hospital on Wednesdays at 3.30 p.m. for contacts of notified cases.

**2. Staff.**

Dr. W. Stobie continued in his capacity of Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, and Dr. Margaret Whitty until the end of May then Dr. Cynthia Phillips took her place while she had six months leave.

A Tuberculosis Visitor visits patients in their homes, and attends the Dispensaries.

**3. Records.**

The clinical records of each patient are kept at the appropriate Dispensary, but all clerical returns are dealt with in the Public Health Department. A clerk, however, attends the Dispensaries to take letters.

**4. Treatment.**

No active treatment requiring special knowledge and medical skill is undertaken at the Dispensary sessions, but they act as "clearing houses" for observation, the examination of contacts, after care and information bureau.

The specialised treatment such as Pneumothorax refills and diagnostic examination with the help of X-rays is carried out in the Out-patient Department of the Osler Pavilion. The Consultant Tuberculosis Officer who is also Honorary Physician to the Osler Pavilion is responsible for treatment, and is assisted by the Resident Medical Officer of the Osler Pavilion. Mr. T. Holmes Sellors, Thoracic Surgeon also visits the hospital from time to time.

It will be seen by the foregoing that a large and important part of the "Dispensary" organisation is undertaken by the medical staff of the Osler Pavilion.

## 5. Statistics.

At the end of the year 474 patients were on the Dispensary Register against 439 in 1946. The Tuberculosis Visitor paid an average of 169 visits a month compared with 170 in 1946.

Attendances at Clinics:—						1947	1946
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	459	484
Old cases	...	...	...	...	...	1573	1916
Total attendances including more than one attendance by the same patient ...						2413	2821
Total attendance at Cowley Road Contact Clinic						951	880

## X-Ray Examinations:—

823 X-ray films were taken at the ordinary Clinics compared with 947 in 1946, and 500 films were taken at the Contact Clinic compared with 418 films last year. These figures do not include patients who were screened for refills for Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum.

## 6. Co-operation.

It is satisfactory to record that the number of patients sent up by general practitioners for diagnosis is still high, and co-operation with the medical and nursing staff of the Dispensaries is satisfactory.

## 7. Hospitals and Sanatoria.

The Osler Pavilion at Headington (a branch of the Radcliffe Infirmary) is a modern Tuberculosis Hospital built, staffed, and equipped for the purpose. The City reserve 26 beds, and these are kept fully occupied. There are also 14 beds in the Old City Isolation Hospital and 14 beds are provided in the New City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, for observation cases.

The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital is the General Hospital of the district, and cases of tuberculosis, whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary, are admitted in an emergency, the City paying the cost of maintenance.

The Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital takes in all cases of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.

The Eye Hospital takes in all cases of Tuberculosis of the eyes.

Suitable cases are also sent to the various Sanatoria and Village Settlements.

### New Cases.

In addition to the cases notified in the ordinary way the new cases include 36 "transfer" from other areas, 4 cases where the information was obtained from the Local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns, 1 posthumous notification and 3 cases who were lost sight of and returned to the area.

### Deaths.

There were 44 deaths from Tuberculosis compared with 41 in 1946.

### Notification Register.

An analysis shows that of the 171 new cases notified in the year there were only 6 patients who did not make use of the facilities provided by the City Council, except of course in cases who were not notified prior to death.

### Progress of Notification.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1914	101	45	146
1915	73	33	106
1916	48	24	72
1917	51	18	69
1918	56	8	64
1919	70	22	92
1920	63	22	85
1921	79	27	106
1922	64	18	82
1923	50	20	70
1924	67	22	89
1925	63	15	78
1926	70	16	86
1927	47	17	64
1928	64	23	87
* 1929	124	30	154
1930	103	16	119
1931	93	24	117
1932	92	26	118
1933	93	24	117
1934	110	20	130
1935	86	17	103
1936	87	36	123
1937	101	43	144
1938	81	30	111
1939	98	23	111
1940	111	43	154
1941	113	42	155
1942	126	58	184
1943	103	46	149
1944	129	29	158
1945	120	34	154
1946	140	32	172
1947	144	27	171

\* City extended 1st April, 1929.

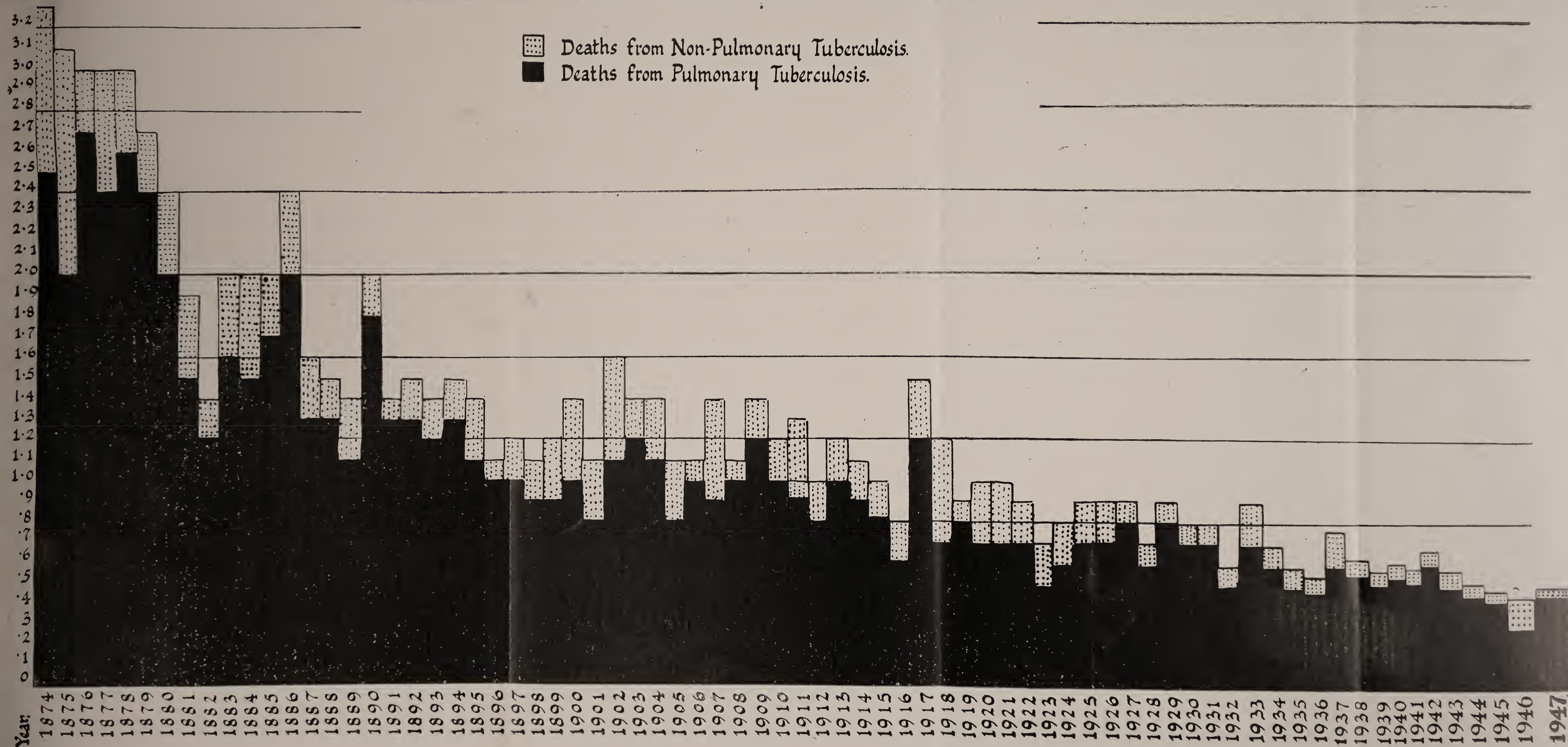


Death Rate  
per 1,000  
Population

# CITY of OXFORD.

GRAPH SHOWING THE FALL IN THE DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

- Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.







### New Cases and Mortality during 1947.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ..	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	7	8	4	—	—	1	—	—
15—45 ..	59	42	8	10	16	9	2	1
45—65 ..	19	1	—	2	9	—	—	2
65 and over ..	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals ..	89	55	14	13	27	12	2	3

The average number of notifications during the past ten years is 151.9 compared with 121.2 in the previous ten years.

### Institutional Treatment.

The following table shows the number of patients who received institutional treatment; not including patients admitted to London Road Hospital, and Cowley Road Hospital.

Institution	Notified Cases				Observation Cases				Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Osler Pavilion .. .. .	44	35	—	1	2	—	—	—	82
City Isolation Hospital .. ..	11	13	3	2	8	15	10	13	75
Old Isolation Hospital .. ..	28	17	—	1	—	2	—	—	48
Wingfield Hospital .. .. .	7	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	15
Papworth Village .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Firs Home, Bournemouth .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Harefield San. .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brompton .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
R.N.S., Ventnor .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
R.N.S., Bournemouth .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Frenchay Park, Bristol .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	6
Peppard San. .. .. .	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Guy's Hospital .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
R.N.S., Margate .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Radcliffe Infirmary .. .. .	9	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	23
Totals .. .. .	109	78	16	8	10	17	12	16	266

Of the total 266, 54 were in institutions on January 1st, 1947, and 55 were in institutions on December 31st, 1947.

22 of the total 266 died in various institutions as shown below:—

Old City Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	11
Osler Pavilion ...	...	...	...	...	8
Radcliffe Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	2
City Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	1



**X-ray Examinations.**

Patients are X-rayed at a special session held at the Osler Pavilion on Tuesday of each week, and contacts are X-rayed at Cowley Road Hospital every Wednesday afternoon. It is the practice to submit to radiological examination all new patients after first attendance at the Dispensaries; old patients at periodic intervals and all contacts at their first attendance at Cowley Road Hospital Clinic.

**Extra Nourishment.**

One or two pints of milk can be given free to patients if they are financially in need. The number of patients receiving free milk on December 31st, 1947, was 58.

**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.** (Compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.)

No action was taken during the year under this Section of the Act.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.** (Compulsory removal from employment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and working in connection with the handling of milk.)

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

## REPORT BY DR. MARGARET WHITTY, M.B., B.S.

ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

1947 was a year of steady progress, with increased numbers at all clinics, rather than of innovation; there has been no significant change in the administration of the Department.

By the end of the year, the imminence of the changes in organisation which must occur after the coming into force of the National Health Scheme in 1948, began to be felt and a certain amount of preliminary planning was undertaken. If the clinics, X-ray plant and records could be centralised in one building, it would be considerably more convenient and time saving alike for the patients and staff. It seems too that within the near future, there will have to be more than four clinics each week as large numbers at each session are unsatisfactory from every point of view. It is hoped that there may be some such improvement during the next year.

### Housing.

Perhaps the best preventative measure for the year was the rehousing of twenty-six families, attending the dispensary. It will be remembered that in November, 1946, the Housing Committee granted absolute priority in the allocation of new houses to open cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis where there were young children at risk—i.e. Category I. Three other categories were compiled in order of urgency from the public health point of view.

During 1947. 16 families in Category I were rehoused.

	2	„	„	„	II	„	„
and	2	„	„	„	IV	„	„

on special recommendation.

The remaining six, mainly observation cases were allocated new houses on their own merits. We are grateful to the City Architect's Department for their help in these cases.

It is difficult to over-estimate how much a modern, convenient, airy house means to the Tuberculous patient, where there are facilities for the practise of the hygiene that he has been taught while in the Sanatorium.

The only disadvantage has been the distance between the Clinics and the Barton and Rose Hill Estates, but we have helped by providing transport specially when young children have had to be brought for examination. Recently, however, the improved bus service has made things somewhat easier.

It can now be fairly said that most acute housing problems have been dealt with, but of course there is room for considerable improvement amongst the less urgent cases, many of whom have been waiting a long time for a better home.

### CARE SECTION.

Obviously the tuberculous sick are peculiarly exposed to evil effects which may follow in the train of economic and social changes.

The two main worries this year have been once again the unprecedented rise in the cost of living which has not been offset by a change in allowances and the increasing difficulty in finding employment of a suitable nature now that ex-service men have returned. With the latter problem the rehabilitation section of the Labour Exchange has co-operated to the fullest possible extent, and the following rehabilitation statistics from the almoner's case papers which record difficult cases who have had rehabilitation supervision for several weeks or months show the progress made:—

Number who have been able to return to their old jobs .. ..	9
Number who have returned to the same job but for shorter hours	10
Number who have been replaced in suitable new jobs .. ..	29
Number who would be suitable for work under sheltered conditions were it possible to find them .. .. .	26

The magnitude of this last category is very disturbing and it is suggested that the only solution is the setting up of a sheltered workshop. With the possibility of this end in view three surveys of those who are only fit for work or part-time work in sheltered conditions were prepared by the almoner's section in three different years. The results were as follows:—

#### *Chronically unemployable.*

November, 1945 .. .. .	30
August, 1947 .. .. .	20
May, 1948 .. .. .	26

It is suggested that the comparative uniformity of these figures tends to indicate that they probably represent a fairly accurate estimate of the hard case of the unemployable tuberculous of Oxford under present economic conditions.

#### *Allowances.*

The statistics are as follows:—

95 different people received statutory allowances (non-chronic chest cases) and 20 different people received chronic allowances through the Public Assistance Committee.

Average time on allowance .. .. .	22 weeks
Amount spent on allowances during the year .. ..	£4,380 10 9



## CITY OF OXFORD SAMARITAN FUND.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1948.

RECEIPTS							PAYMENTS						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward...				158	17	11	By Assistance given in respect of:—						
„ Sale of Seals ...	80	17	10				Clothing & Shoes	74	6	11			
„ Proportion of B.B.C. Appeal	9	13	2				Beds and Bedding	14	16	6			
„ Grant—City of Oxford Charity Trustees	100	0	0				Travelling and Holiday Allowances	64	13	5			
„ Grant—City Justices	100	0	0				Special Maintenance	37	15	5			
„ Sundry Donations	29	12	11				Sundries per Petty Cash	87	6	7			
				320	3	11					278	18	10
				£479	1	10	By Balance carried forward				200	3	0
											£479	1	10

City Treasurer's Department,  
City Chambers, Oxford.  
6th April, 1948.

F. M. WALKER, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.A.A.,  
City Treasurer.

## SECTION V

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY DR. MARY FISHER,  
B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.

## I. VITAL STATISTICS.

## Births.

Registered live births:—

Male	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Female	..	..	..	..	..	1,495
						<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3,195
						<hr/>
(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	147)

Of the 3,195 births, 1,819 were Oxford residents, and 76 births to Oxford residents occurred outside the City, making a total of 1,895 births allocated to the City. Thus the birth rate for 1947 was 18.36 (England and Wales 20.5).

## CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN THE CITY.

## (a) According to Notifications.

	Live Births	Still Births
Notified by Midwives .. ..	726	6
Notified by Doctors .. ..	6	1
Notified by Police .. ..	1	—
Born in Institutions and Nursing Homes	2336	91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .. ..	3069	98

## (b) According to Place of Birth (Registered Births).

	Residents	Non-Residents
Born in: Radcliffe Maternity Home ..	626	907
„ Cowley Road Hospital .. ..	288	158
„ Nursing Homes .. ..	182	190
„ Private Houses .. ..	723	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .. ..	1819	1276

In 1947, 102 of the Resident Births and 45 of the Non-Resident were illegitimate.

## (c) Registered Births in Wards (Oxford City).

Ward						Live Births	Still Births
A.	Summertown and Wolvercote	..				174	3
B.	North .. .. .	..	..	..	..	133	1
C.	West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	182	4
D.	South .. .. .	..	..	..	..	200	4
E.	East .. .. .	..	..	..	..	245	5
F.	Headington and Marston	..	..			461	7
G.	Cowley and Iffley	..	..	..		424	17
Totals .. .. .						1819	41

**Maternal Mortality.**

The following two maternal deaths were allocated to Oxford:—

1. *Aged 23.* First pregnancy. This patient was not living in Oxford, but had engaged an Oxford doctor for her confinement. She arrived on a visit to her mother already gravely ill with pre-eclamptic toxæmia and was admitted to hospital as an emergency. Labour was induced but eclampsia developed after delivery and did not respond to treatment. Mother and baby died.

2. *Aged 19.* Died in another area as the result of obstetric shock and air embolus. Further details unobtainable.

**Comments.**

Neither case was under the care of the Oxford maternity services. The first patient's condition had been satisfactory when she had seen her doctor a month previously. He had asked her to put herself under the care of a doctor near her own home, but she had refused to do so. If she had consulted a doctor when her symptoms first developed it is very probable that her life would have been saved.

The Maternal Mortality rate for Oxford (deaths per 1000 live and stillbirths) was 1.03 (England and Wales 1.17).

**Infant Deaths.**

In 1947, 132 infants under one year of age died in the City. Of these, 78 were non-residents, and 2 deaths occurred outside the City, and were transferred in as their permanent address was an Oxford one. Thus the total number of infant deaths was 56.

The Infant Mortality Rate = 29.55.

(England and Wales = 41).

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate = 17.40.

The causes of death at the various ages are set out in the following table: —



Causes of death	WEEKS				Total	MONTHS				Grand Total	Died in Institutions
	0—	1—	2—	3—4		1—	3—	6—	9—12		
1. Prematurity .. ..	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	12
2. Birth Injuries .. ..	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
3. Congenital Malformations..	5	—	—	—	5	6	2	1	—	14	6
4. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .. ..	7	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—	9	6
5. Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	6	3
6. Gastro-enteritis .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3
7. Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
8. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
9. Influenza .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
10. Intra-cranial haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
11. Other violent causes .. ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
12. All other causes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Totals .. ..	30	2	—	1	33	10	3	4	6	56	40

The following table shows the distribution of the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths in Wards, during 1947:

Ward	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births	Stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births
Summertown and Wolvercote ..	174	5	28.73	3	16.95
North .. ..	133	7	52.63	1	7.46
West .. ..	182	3	16.48	4	21.50
South .. ..	200	12	60.00	4	19.61
East .. ..	245	5	20.41	5	20.00
Headington and Marston ..	461	11	23.86	7	14.95
Cowley and Iffley ..	424	11	25.94	17	38.55
Totals ..	1819	54	29.68	41	22.04

In 1947, the number of stillbirths registered in Oxford was 98, of which 47 were transferred to other areas. Two stillbirths were registered outside the City, these were transferred in as their permanent address was an Oxford one. Thus the total number of stillbirths was 43.

The stillbirth rate for the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 22.19 compared with 21.82 in 1946.

## II. MATERNITY.

### A. INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

#### 1. Radcliffe Maternity Home.

This Home carries on a large part of the Maternity work for Oxford and the surrounding district. In 1947 the Home had 69 beds. During the year 1,768 patients were admitted. There were 1,541 deliveries, 753 of which were conducted by midwives, 546 by doctors and 242 by medical students. Of this total number 770 were City cases.

#### Attendances at the Radcliffe Maternity Home Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics during 1947.

	First Attendances	Re-Attendances	Totals
Antenatal .. ..	2,127	9,973	12,100
Postnatal .. ..	879	1,340	2,219
Totals .. ..	3,006	11,313	14,319

## 2. Cowley Road Hospital.

This Hospital has 25 maternity beds. During the year 479 patients were admitted. There were 465 deliveries, 421 by midwives and 34 by doctors. Of this total number, 327 were City cases.

## 3. Private Maternity Homes.

In the first eight months of 1947 there were 2 maternity or maternity and nursing homes in the City, making a total of 25 beds. At the end of August the North Oxford Nursing Home, which provided 18 beds for maternity cases, closed down. Arrangements for the confinement of City patients booked by this home for the rest of the year had to be made—a matter of considerable difficulty.

## B. MIDWIVES.

There were 42 midwives on the register at the end of the year:

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institu- tions	Total
Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	8	15	23
Employed by Voluntary Associations			
i. Under arrangements made with the L. Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section I of the Midwives Act 1936 ..	—	—	—
ii. Others .. .. .	—	16	16
In private practice .. .. .	—	3	3
Totals .. .. .	8	34	42

### Notification to Local Supervising Authority.

The Midwife must, as soon as possible, send notice on the prescribed form to the Local Supervising Authority, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, in the following cases:—

i. *Medical Help* (whenever the advice of a registered medical practitioner has been sought)

123 notifications of the calling in of medical help were received during 1947, of which

107 referred to help for the mother, and

16 referred to help for the child.

The reasons given were:



**Mother**

Ruptured perineum ... ..	49	Transverse lie ... ..	1
Inflamed breast ... ..	2	Maternal distress ... ..	1
Delay in 1st stage... ..	2	Doubtful presentation ... ..	1
Delay in 2nd stage ... ..	10	Pyrexia and offensive lochia ... ..	1
Post-partum haemorrhage ... ..	2	Difficult breech ... ..	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage ... ..	7	Hand presenting ... ..	1
Pyrexia ... ..	4	Cord presenting ... ..	2
Threatened abortion ... ..	10	Illness of mother, 7th month ... ..	1
Abortion ... ..	2	Painful breast ... ..	1
Inflamed leg ... ..	2	Albuminuria ... ..	1
Pain left side ... ..	2		
Swelling of leg ... ..	1		107
Collapse of mother ... ..	2		
Uterine inertia ... ..	1		

**Child**

Weak infant ... ..	4	Prematurity ... ..	2
Cough ... ..	1	Harelip and cleft palate ... ..	1
Vomiting and collapse ... ..	1	Jaundice ... ..	1
Discharging eyes ... ..	4		
Abnormality of mouth ... ..	1		16
Spots ... ..	1		

ii. *Still Births.* 6 notifications were received.

iii. *Laying out the Dead.* No notifications were received.

iv. *Artificial Feeding.* 19 notifications were received.

v. *Liability to be a source of infection.* No notifications were received.

**Municipal Midwives Returns for 1947.**

Details of the number of cases attended by each Municipal Midwife are shown in the following table:—

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	Mis- carriages	Total
A .. .. .	68	10	4	82
B .. .. .	95	9	—	104
C .. .. .	74	5	—	79
D .. .. .	63	17	—	80
E .. .. .	103	23	3	129
F .. .. .	78	13	1	92
G .. .. .	68	22	2	92
H .. .. .	68	7	1	76
Totals .. .. .	617	106	11	734

Antenatal care of cases booked as midwives cases:—

Attended antenatal clinic .. .. .	582
Attended own doctor for antenatal care .. .. .	31
Refused to attend clinic or doctor .. .. .	Nil

### Gas and Air Analgesia.

Gas and air analgesia is now available for all confinements taking place in the home. All municipal midwives have obtained their gas and air certificate and all have cars for the transport of the necessary apparatus. The following table shows the number of mothers who actually received analgesia in 1947:—

Number of domiciliary births		Number of cases in which gas and air was given	
Midwives	Maternity nurses	Midwives	Maternity nurses
627	103	425	80

### C. CITY ANTENATAL CLINICS.

#### Attendances at the Antenatal Clinics, 1947.

Clinics	First Attendances	Re-Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions	Average Attendances
Headington	182	1141	1323	62	21.34
East Oxford	131	836	967	52	18.60
St. Aldate's	130	958	1088	51	21.33
Donnington	141	1187	1328	90	14.75
Totals	584	4122	4706	255	18.45

The total attendances show an increase of 897 over 1946. There are still no clinic premises available in North Oxford, so domiciliary cases in that area have continued to attend the clinics at the Radcliffe Maternity Home.

In view of the large attendances at Bury Knowle antenatal clinic a second session was started on the 13th October.

### CITY POSTNATAL CLINICS.

Attendances at the Postnatal Clinics, 1947 (combined with antenatal sessions).

Clinics	First Attendances	Re-Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions	Average Attendances
Headington	57	15	72	62	1.16
East Oxford	44	21	65	52	1.25
St. Aldate's	39	10	49	51	0.96
Donnington	67	13	90	90	1.00
Totals	207	59	276	255	1.08

The total postnatal attendances were 47 more than in 1946. The first attendances represent only 44% of the mothers delivered at home, a disappointingly small figure in view of the intensive propaganda that is carried out. It is hoped that separate postnatal sessions, when they can be arranged, will lead to better attendances.

Analysis of antenatal conditions requiring special attention.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
A. Advice given at Clinic for:					
1. Mild toxæmia .. .. .	8	13	12	9	42
2. Indigestion .. .. .	11	10	17	10	48
3. Anaemia .. .. .	26	17	22	25	90
4. Cramp .. .. .	11	13	16	9	49
5. Weak abdominal muscles ..	—	—	—	2	2
6. Varicose veins .. .. .	4	23	13	9	49
7. Backache .. .. .	1	2	4	1	8
8. Insomnia .. .. .	15	20	39	15	89
9. Vaginal discharge .. .. .	—	3	4	4	11
10. Other medical conditions ..	5	5	10	7	27
B. Malpresentations corrected ..	35	12	18	13	78
C. Special investigations:					
1. Catheter specimen of urine ..	2	1	1	3	7
2. Bacteriological investigation of vaginal discharge .. .. .	—	1	2	3	6
3. Haemoglobin estimation .. ..	43	33	37	32	145
D. Referred to own doctor:					
1. Urinary infection .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
2. Varicose veins .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
3. Toxaemia .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
4. Other medical conditions ..	—	—	—	1	1
E. Referred to Radcliffe Infirmary Out-patient Dept. .. .. .	1	1	—	1	3
F. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home:					
1. Toxaemia .. .. .	4	3	1	3	11
2. Obstetrical conditions .. ..	1	3	2	4	10
3. Rh. incompatibility .. .. .	—	1	1	—	2
4. Previous pelvic floor repair ..	—	2	—	—	2
5. Carneous mole .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
6. Other medical conditions ..	2	6	3	1	12
G. Referred to Eye Hospital .. ..	3	—	1	1	5
H. Referred to Chest Clinic .. ..	1	1	—	2	4
I. Referred to V.D. Clinic .. .. .	2	2	—	—	4
J. Referred to haematology dept. ..	3	—	2	—	5
K. Dental treatment advised .. ..	83	87	86	73	329
Dental treatment fully carried out	38	29	34	29	130
Dental treatment partially carried out .. .. .	9	13	11	5	38
Dental treatment refused .. .. .	36	45	41	39	161



## Analysis of postnatal conditions requiring special attention.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Don- nington	East Oxford	Total
A. Advice given at Clinic for:					
1. Anaemia .. .. .	4	—	4	1	9
2. Cracked nipples .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
3. Haemorrhoids .. .. .	1	—	3	—	4
4. Weak abdominal muscles ..	—	2	2	—	4
5. Anal fissure .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
6. Backache .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
7. Vaginal discharge .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
B. Special investigations:					
1. Haemoglobin estimation ..	6	1	2	6	15
C. Referred to own doctor:					
1. Other medical conditions ..	1	—	2	—	3
D. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home:					
1. Erosion .. .. .	4	9	8	7	28
2. Habitual abortion .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
3. Retroversion .. .. .	—	1	1	—	2
4. Prolapse .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
E. Referred to Eye Hospital ..	—	1	—	—	1
F. Referred to City Birth Control Clinic .. .. .	6	10	9	5	30

## End Results of Antenatal Cases at the City Clinics.

	St. Aldate's		Headington		Donnington		East Oxford		Total	
	Home	Hos- pital	Home	Hos- pital	Home	Hos- pital	Home	Hos- pital	Home	Hos- pital
1. Normal delivery*	103	2	126	13	135	10	91	12	455	37
2. Forceps delivery ..	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	5	2
3. Face delivery, other- wise normal ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
4. Breech, otherwise normal .. ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
5. Premature										
(a) Otherwise normal	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	5	4
(b) Antepartum haemorrhage	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
(c) Toxaemia induced	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Toxaemia, ante- partum haemorr- hage, induction	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Placenta praevia, toxaemia, Caesar- ian section ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Twins, otherwise normal	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
7. Surgical induction, normal delivery ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4
8. Toxaemia, fibroids, hydramnios, Caesar- ian section ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9. Normal delivery followed by post- partum haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
10. Eclampsia, surgical induction, forceps..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11. Placenta praevia, Caesarian .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Antepartum hae- morrhage, normal delivery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13. Toxaemia, Caesarian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14. Prolapsed cord, nor- mal delivery ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15. Toxaemia, induced, normal delivery ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
16. Caesarian section, obstructing fibroid	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
17. Caesarian, dispro- portion .. ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
18. Breech induced ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
19. Stillbirths:—										
(a) Intrauterine death, cause un- known ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
(b) Intrauterine pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Accidental hae- morrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(d) Malpresentation	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	3
(e) Prolapsed cord	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
20. Abortion .. ..	1	1	—	—	2	1	8	—	11	2
21. Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Not pregnant ..	6		5		3		—		14	
23. Left district, result unknown .. ..	2		9		3		7		21	

\* "Normal delivery" means uncomplicated spontaneous vertex delivery.

### Investigation of Still-births and Neo-natal Deaths.

Post-mortem examinations on still-born infants delivered at home, and infants dying at home in the neo-natal period, have been carried out at the Department of Morbid Anatomy, Radcliffe Infirmary.

### D. EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

The service, operated from the Radcliffe Maternity Home, was used for 10 cases during the year:—

	Incomplete abortion	Post-partum haemorrhage	Puerperal rigor
Domiciliary .. .. .	2	4	—
Cowley Road Hospital ..	—	2	1
North Oxford Nursing Home .. .. .	—	1	—
	2	7	1

All patients made good recoveries.

### III. INFANT WELFARE WORK.

#### Visits paid by Health Visitors.

To Infants under 1 year .. .. .	7,445
To Children between 1 and 5 yrs. .. .. .	8,338
Special visits to Sick Children .. .. .	1,450
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,233</b>

#### Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1947.

Centre	Number on Register	First Attendances	Re-attendances	Total Attendances	Number of Sessions	Average Attendances
Headington, Wed. & Thurs.	727	341	3768	4109	87	47.23
Cowley .. .. .	268	124	1809	1933	42	46.00
East Oxford, Friday	284	149	1801	1950	42	46.43
East Oxford, Monday	166	80	1097	1177	41	28.71
New Hinksey .. .. .	193	124	1247	1371	44	31.16
St. Aldate's .. .. .	170	110	1088	1198	42	28.52
Jericho .. .. .	374	246	2031	2277	62	36.72
Summertown .. .. .	154	81	926	1007	45	22.38
St. Francis Hall .. .. .	164	97	1041	1138	45	25.29
New Marston, Wed. & Thurs.	367	158	2188	2346	88	26.66
Wolvercote .. .. .	139	95	1162	1257	43	29.23
Donnington, Tuesday	272	118	1730	1848	44	42.00
Donnington, Wednesday	328	148	1823	1971	45	43.80
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>3606</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>21,711</b>	<b>23,582</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>35.20</b>



Owing to an epidemic of Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis all Infant Welfare Centres were closed from 11th August—5th October, 1947, inclusive.

### Infant Consultation Centre.

The Radcliffe Infirmary Consultation Centre was held as usual every Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p.m. Difficult cases requiring a specialist's advice, or laboratory investigation are referred to this Centre by the Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres, and by private practitioners.

### Attendances of Children under 5 at the Centre.

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681
Old cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3556
Total attendances								4237

### Analysis of Infants under 2 years of age (new cases).

Feeding Difficulties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pyloric Stenosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Anaemia (Nutritional)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Erythroblastosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Physiological jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blood investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chest conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Early Koch's infection	i. Chest		..	..	..	..	..	3
	ii. Glands		..	..	..	..	..	2
Rickets (mild)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(severe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cretin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mongoloid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other mental defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Late talking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tongue tie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pertussis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aneurysm of carotid artery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hare lip and cleft palate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Naevus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Achondroplasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital laryngeal stridor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hypospadias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other congenital abnormalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Physically backward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Depressed fracture of skull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Torn sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Infantile eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Urinary infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pink disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Coeliac disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Abscess of buttock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staphylococcal infection—buttocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Behaviour problem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Breathing obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Healthy child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

This table includes cases from outside Oxford.

### **Treatment of Children under 5 at School Clinics.**

In 1947, 20 children made 52 attendances under the arrangement made with the Education Committee, whereby children under 5 can obtain treatment for minor ailments at the School Medical Clinics.

### **Teaching of Medical Students.**

Throughout the year medical students from the Radcliffe Infirmary and student health visitors attended Welfare Centres to receive instruction.

### **Red Cross Mothers' and Babies' Club.**

The Nursery is open from 2—5 p.m. every Tuesday and accommodates children between the ages of 1 month and 5 years.

The room at Northern House, South Parade, is provided by the Health Department, otherwise the Nursery is self supporting.

Children living to the south of Rawlinson Road are brought to the Nursery by car; petrol is provided by the owner and coupons for this purpose are issued by the Red Cross Society.

Number of Children on Register during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Children left district	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Children died	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children left for school	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
						—	8
						—	
TOTAL on register at the end of 1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
						—	

#### IV. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES RELATED TO CHILDBIRTH.

##### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

In 1947, 36 notifications were received.

Number of cases notified		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Deaths	Left District
Domiciliary confinements	Institutional confinements				
12	24	36	—	—	—

##### Puerperal Pyrexia.

53 notifications were received in 1947. 52 of these patients were treated in hospital.

##### Pemphigus Neonatorum.

15 cases were notified during the year.

An outbreak occurred in Cowley Road Hospital in June which gave rise to 10 cases; 6 of these were transferred to the City Isolation Hospital for treatment, the other 4 patients were discharged home and until fully recovered were attended by the District Nurses.

One death in a domiciliary case due to staphylococcal pneumonia, secondary to pemphigus, occurred early in the year.

#### V. NURSERIES.

##### Day Nurseries.

Three Day Nurseries for the accommodation of children under 2 years of age were operating in January, 1947. These were:—

1. Cutteslowe.
2. Florence Park.
3. Botley Road.

As the demand in the Cutteslowe district was found to be mainly for children over 2 years of age, it was decided to transfer the Nursery to the Education Department and it was accordingly handed over on the 2nd April, 1947.

During the three months, children on the register numbered 25 and the daily attendance averaged 19.

The following table indicates the number of places available at the two remaining Day Nurseries and the extent to which the accommodation is used:—



Nursery	No. of Places Available	Average daily attendance	Average No. on Register
Florence Park ...	30	26	33
Botley Road ...	40	28	37

The charge to patients remains at 16/6 per week; those who are unable to pay the full amount are assessed by the City Almoner.

### Residential Short-Stay Nursery.

The facilities of a residential Nursery have proved a great boon to expectant mothers, and also to mothers undergoing operations and medical treatment in hospital. There has been a steady demand for accommodation throughout the year.

The period of residence is normally limited to one month but this ruling is relaxed under exceptional circumstances.

The cost to parents living within the City boundary has been fixed at £2 per week; parents unable to pay the full amount are assessed by the City Almoner.

If accommodation is available County residents are admitted at the cost of £3 10s. 0d. per week.

The following figures show the extent to which the nursery is used:—

No. of places	Average No. of admissions per month	Average No. of discharges per month	Average weekly number	Total admitted during year
15	8	8	12	93

## VI. HOME HELPS SCHEME.

The Home Helps Service is finding its feet and is becoming an essential part of the City's Public Health Service.

During 1947 the Service has been considerably expanded. A full-time Organiser was appointed in May, and the office at 19 Turl Street is run by her with a Deputy and part-time clerical assistance.

There has been a gradual and steady increase in the number of Home Helps employed, with the result that numbers are now doubled—55 on the register at the end of the year (35 full-time and 20 part-time) as compared with 25 at the end of 1946. An encouraging feature of recruitment is that the Home Helps' friends and sisters apply to join the Service. It is now possible to provide uniform, although the much-needed overalls are in short supply.



- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (c) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) under supervision at the end of the year .. .. .               | 1           |
| (d) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) for whom adoptions were completed at the end of the year .. .. | 11          |
| (e) Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year ...   | <i>none</i> |

## X. BIRTH CONTROL.

A clinic to give contraceptive advice on medical grounds, conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays.

During the year there was a total of 370 attendances, 56 being first attendances, and 314 re-attendances.

### Medical Indications: in new Patients.

1. Pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	4
2. Observation pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	1
3. Husband pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	1
4. Poor health resulting from frequent pregnancies .. ..	7
5. Anaemia and poor general health .. .. .	3
6. Poor general health .. .. .	2
7. Gynaecological conditions .. .. .	2
8. Psychological conditions .. .. .	6
9. Recent toxæmia of pregnancy .. .. .	10
10. Paralysis and athetosis .. .. .	1
11. Recent radical mastectomy .. .. .	1
12. Polio-myelitis .. .. .	1
13. Rh. incompatibility .. .. .	5
14. Recent puerperal thrombosis .. .. .	2
15. Otosclerosis .. .. .	1
16. Hypertension .. .. .	2
17. Thyrotoxicosis .. .. .	1
18. Asthma .. .. .	1
19. Recent dystocia .. .. .	2
20. Varicose veins .. .. .	2
21. Housing problem .. .. .	1
<hr/>	
56	
<hr/>	

### End Results.

(i.e. condition when last seen in 1947, grouped according to year of first attendance:—



First attended in:—	1935—1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Total
1. Not pregnant, method satisfactory .. ..	11	5	10	12	27	24	30	52	171
2. Pregnant:—									
(a) Failed to follow instructions ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	8
(b) Claimed to have followed instructions	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Not pregnant, but discharged:—									
(a) Failure to attend regularly .. ..	1	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	9
(b) No longer medical grounds for advice	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
(c) Personal reasons	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	—	10
(d) Referred for sterilization .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Left District .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
5. Pregnant when first attended .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

### Source of Patients.

Municipal Postnatal Clinics	..	..	..	29
Chest Clinics .. ..	..	..	..	6
Radcliffe Maternity Home	..	..	..	7
Child Welfare Clinics	..	..	..	4
General Practitioners	..	..	..	10
				—
				56
				==

### Follow up Scheme.

Patients are told to return if any difficulties arise, or if they need fresh supplies. They are asked to report in any case every three months. Those who fail to do so are visited, or in some instances letters are sent to them. If in spite of this they fail to report they are discharged from the clinic after due warning has been given to them.

### Charges for Appliances.

Supplies were given free at a total cost of £4 4s. 2d., and reductions in price amounting to £6 12s. 6d. were allowed in other cases. The remaining patients paid the full cost.

## XI.

## REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER, 1947.

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

**Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment.**

Expectant and Nursing Mothers were referred for examination by the Medical Officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics and the Maternity Homes. These were inspected and treated each Saturday morning at the Dental Clinics at—

60 St. Aldate's,  
Donnington, and  
Bury Knowle.

All mothers referred were given appointments, and the numbers treated, and the work done, were greater than in 1946.

Children of pre-school age, sent from Welfare Centres or brought voluntarily by parents, were also inspected and treated each Saturday.

Children under five years of age at Nursery and Public Primary Schools received treatment under the School Dental Scheme.

By arrangement of the annual staff holidays one Dental Surgeon was always available for treatment of mothers' and children's teeth.

Although no Dental Surgeon was available for Bury Knowle Clinic during January, February and March, all in need of treatment from the area were given appointments at 60 St. Aldate's or Donnington Clinics.

Numbers treated are included in the following table:—

<i>Mothers:</i>							
Treated	..	..	206	Attendances	..	..	522
Fillings ..	..	..	238	Extractions	..	..	598
Dentures	..	..	48	Other operations	..	..	152
<i>Children:</i>							
Treated	..	..	239	Attendances	..	..	248
Fillings ..	..	..	287	Extractions	..	..	143
				Other operations		..	64

## SECTION VI

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

REPORT BY STEWART SWIFT, M.B.E., CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections VI, VII and VIII of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, respectively.

*(a)* **Water Supply.**

One sample of water was taken from a well during the year and was found to be unsatisfactory.

*(b)* **Drainage.**

The following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

Drains examined	..	..	..	..	..	16
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	42
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	10
Premises drained to sewer	..	..	..	..	..	—
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Interceptors provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fresh air inlets fixed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vent shafts provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous drainage items	..	..	..	..	..	5

*(c)* **Closet Accommodation.**

The following work was carried out:—

New W.C. basins provided	..	..	..	..	..	31
W.C. cistern or fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	16
W.C. compartments repaired	..	..	..	..	..	13
W.C. compartments provided complete	..	..	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous items	..	..	..	..	..	19

*(d)* **Sanitary Inspection of the District.****(1) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.**

The following inspections were made by the sanitary staff to the premises detailed:—



<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>						<i>No. of visits.</i>
<i>General Sanitation.</i>						
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	124
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	548
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	33
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	116
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	138
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	63
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	65
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	6
Theatres and Places of Entertainment and Licenced						
Premises	..	..	..	..	..	5
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	39
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	59
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	3,038
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	12
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	5
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	672
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,687
						— 7,628
<i>Housing.</i>						
Under Public Health Acts:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	136
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	264
Under Housing Acts:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	223
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	2,045
Overcrowding:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	8
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	26
Verminous Premises:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	92
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	173
University Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	63
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,397
						— 4,968
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	12,596

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>	<i>No. of visits.</i>
Brought forward .. .. .	12,596
<i>Infectious Diseases.</i>	
Total Visits .. .. .	33
Visits in connection with the inspection and supervision of Food (See Section VIII for details)	2,431
	<hr/>
Total visits paid by Sanitary Staff ..	15,060
	<hr/>
Government Evacuation Scheme:—	
Total visits .. .. .	697
	<hr/>

## (2) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

No. of informal notices served .. .. .	222
No. of informal notices complied with .. .. .	173
No. of statutory notices served .. .. .	56
No. of statutory notices complied with .. .. .	51

## (3) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1947, 1,316 complaints were received and attended to relating to the following matters:—

<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>No. received.</i>
Choked drains .. .. .	87
Defective drains .. .. .	21
Defective water supply .. .. .	95
Defective water closets .. .. .	121
Offensive smell .. .. .	57
General housing defects .. .. .	414
Dampness .. .. .	47
Smoke nuisance .. .. .	14
Noise nuisance .. .. .	4
Dirty premises .. .. .	25
Verminous premises .. .. .	65
Keeping of animals .. .. .	6
Insect pests .. .. .	58
Rats and mice .. .. .	235
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	18
Dustbins not emptied .. .. .	1
Overcrowding .. .. .	18
Caravan dwellers .. .. .	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	30
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	1,316
	<hr/>

Each complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken.

## (4) RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.

The total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, is as follows:—

i.	As a result of informal notice	..	..	711
ii.	As a result of statutory action	..	..	418
Total .. .. .				<u>1,129</u>

## (e) Smoke Abatement.

*Public Health Act 1936.*

No action during the year.

## (f) Factories and Workshops.

*Factories Act 1937.*

The following tables show the inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, together with the defects found and remedied.

## 1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	} 63	8	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)			
Totals .. .. .	63	8	—



## 2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<b>NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—</b>				
Want of cleanliness.. ..	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation.. ..	24	24	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.. ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	19	19	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient ..	3	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
	not separate for sexes	1	1	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54).. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .. ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order 1921)				
Totals .. ..	49	49	—	—

**Out-work in Unwholesome Premises, Section 111.**

Nature of work	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nil .. ..	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	—	—	—

During the year 8 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**(g) Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**

*Byelaws under Section 6, Housing Act, 1936.*

No action during the year.

**(h) Common Lodging Houses.**

*Byelaws under Section 240, Public Health Act, 1936.*

There are 3 registered common lodging houses in the City, 65/66 High Street, St. Thomas', the Church Army Hostel, and No. 2 Charles Street, St. Ebbe's.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

					<i>No. of Beds.</i>
Nos. 65 and 66 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Church Army Hostel	..	..	..	..	62
2 Charles Street	..	..	..	..	42
Total number of beds					117

The whole of the above accommodation is for males and there are no beds available in the City for females. Visits were paid to these premises during the year.

**(i) Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Byelaws under Section 268, ditto.*

There are approximately 36 tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures in the City and they continue to require constant supervision in order to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws.

**(j) Offensive Trades.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Byelaws under Section 108, Public Health Act, 1936.*

There is only 1 offensive trade carried on in the City, being a tripe boiler. In general, the work is carried on without nuisance.

**(k) Canal Boats.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Canal Boats Regulations.*

No new boats were registered during the year and the total number on the register remains at 20.

**(l) Rats and Mice.**

*Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.*

*Infestation Order 1943.*

3,038 visits were paid in connection with the destruction of rats and mice.

**(m) Rag Flock.**

*Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.*

No action was taken under these Acts during the year and no samples were obtained.

**(n) University Lodgings.**

The City Council entered into an agreement which took effect from 1st April, 1936, whereby the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed the Sanitary Officer to the University Delegacy of Lodgings.

The inspection of University Lodgings involves:—

- (a) detailed inspections in the case of applications for licences (including a complete test of the drainage system); and
- (b) an annual inspection of all licenced lodgings.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is personally responsible for the approval of all new lodgings but the annual inspections are carried out by the District Sanitary Inspector. Reports are submitted to the Controller of Lodgings, with whom very close co-operation is maintained in all aspects of the work.

During 1947 a total of 63 visits were paid to University Lodgings.

(o) **Shops.**

*Shops Act, 1934.*

No action was taken during the year.



## WATER.

REPORT BY H. H. CRAWLEY, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.W.E., City Water Engineer.

The water supply of the City of Oxford and its surrounding area was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

The total quantity of water treated at Swinford Works and pumped to Beacon Hill Reservoir during the year was 2,121,787,000 gallons.

The average consumption of water per head per day for domestic purposes was 25.7 gallons.

### Bacteriological Examinations.

Bacteriological samples of the River Thames water, which is the sole source of supply, were taken each month together with samples of the water after precipitation, after filtration and of the final chlorinated water leaving Swinford Works.

The results of these examinations showed the following variations in the probable number of coliform bacilli (2 days at 37°C.) per 100 c.c.:—

River Thames samples	..	..	..	..	25 to 1800+
Precipitated water samples	..	..	..	..	35 to 1800+
Filtered water samples	..	..	..	..	3 to 180
Chlorinated water samples	..	..	..	..	0

Further bacteriological samples were also taken at least once a week from each of the service reservoirs and from consumers' taps in various parts of the area. The results of these were as follows:—

Place of Sampling	Total No. of samples taken during the year	Results. Ministry of Health Grade				Grade 1 samples as percentage of total number
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
Works Cottages, Swinford ...	12	12	—	—	—	100%
Beacon Hill Reservoir	50	50	—	—	—	100%
Headington Reservoir	53	51	1	—	1	96.2%
Shotover Reservoir	157	142	8	3	4	90%
Boars Hill Reservoir	53	49	2	1	1	92.5%
Consumers' Taps ...	143	139	3	—	1	97.2%
Totals ...	468	443	14	4	7	94.6%

The organisms causing the lower grade results were mainly of non-faecal origin but additional chlorination at the points concerned was carried out as a safeguard.

A typical result of a bacteriological examination of the water as distributed is:—

Probable No. of Coliform bacilli 2 days at 37°C.    ..    0 per 100 ml.  
Ministry of Health Grade 1.

### Chemical Analyses.

Samples were taken every month of the filtered water before chlorination, all of which were satisfactory. A typical result is given below.

#### *Physical Characters.*

Reaction	..	..	..	..	..	Alkaline
Colour in 2 ft. stratum	..	..	..	..	..	Clear, pale green
Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

#### *Chemical Characters.*

*Parts per 100,000*

Total solids dried at 100°C.	..	..	..	..	35.5
Loss on ignition	..	..	..	..	4.5
Chlorine in chlorides	..	..	..	..	1.7
do. $\times 1.647 =$ sodium chloride	..	..	..	..	2.8
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	..	.28
Saline ammonia	..	..	..	..	.0006
Albuminoid ammonia	..	..	..	..	.012
Oxygen absorbed: 3 hrs. at 37°C.	..	..	..	..	.058
Hardness: Total	..	..	..	..	23.0
Temporary	..	..	..	..	15.0
Permanent	..	..	..	..	8.0
Poisonous metals: Lead	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Copper	..	..	..	..	Nil.

Result:—Satisfactory.

The estimated population of the City was 103,570 and the number of dwelling houses 24,867. With the exception of eight standpipes supplying approximate 75 persons, all the properties are supplied from public water mains.

OPEN AIR BATHING PLACES.

Summary of Bacteriological Examinations.

Bathing Place			Probable No. of coliform bacilli per 100 ml.						
			1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Tumbling Bay	...	...	50	600	35	50	110	30	90
Dragon School	...	...	—	—	—	180+	35	160	180+
St. Clements	...	...	900	350	35	35	130	180+	180+
Lake Street	...	...	35	250	25	15+	50	1	25
Long Bridges	...	...	1,600	1,800+	250	180+	350	180+	160
The Ducks, Ferry Hinksey			—	—	350	160	600	17	160
Wolvercote	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	90



## SECTION VII

## HOUSING.

## Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A) STATISTICS.	Total
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
(i) By Local Authority	
Temporary Pre-fabricated .. .. .	39
Non-Traditional .. .. .	245
Traditional .. .. .	52
(ii) By the Local Authority outside city .. .. .	—
(iii) By other Local Authorities .. .. .	—
(iv) By other bodies and persons .. .. .	14
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	359
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	2,309
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. .	31
Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	91
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. .. .. .	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	222
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	173

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	56
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	51
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	5

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	2

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	—

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	—

**(B) HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.****(1) Individually Unfit Houses.**

Extensive use is made of the Housing Act for securing the repair of working class houses, and during the year a considerable amount of work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Staff, details of which appear in the following table.

# **DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1947.**

Nature of repairs	Number completed after	
	Preliminary Notice	Statutory Notice
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Roof repaired or renewed .. .. .	30	21
Chimney Stack repaired or renewed .. .. .	7	6
Gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	32	12
Rainwater Pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	14	2
External Walls repaired or repointed .. .. .	10	6
Window and Door Sills repaired or renewed .. .. .	—	—
Dampness abated:—		
i. repairs to roof .. .. .	20	7
ii. repairs to gutters or rain water pipes .. .. .	20	6
iii. repairs to external walls .. .. .	3	2
iv. waterproofing of internal walls .. .. .	—	1
v. D.P.C. provided .. .. .	—	—
vi. D.P. plinth provided .. .. .	—	—
Sub-Floor ventilation provided .. .. .	1	2
Sub-Floor Ventilators repaired or renewed .. .. .	—	—
Through Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Permanent Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Yard or Passage Surface paved or repaired .. .. .	—	—
Wall Plaster repaired .. .. .	48	24
Ceiling Plaster repaired .. .. .	50	25
Walls cleaned or redecorated .. .. .	34	18
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated .. .. .	28	16
Windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	31	8
Sashcord provided .. .. .	104	31
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	8	2
Floor repaired or renewed .. .. .	27	21
Stairs repaired or renewed .. .. .	6	2
Firegrates or Ranges repaired or renewed .. .. .	23	5
New Sink provided .. .. .	4	—
New Sink W.P. provided .. .. .	6	2
Separate Water Supply provided .. .. .	—	—
Washing Copper repaired or renewed .. .. .	2	1
Washhouse rebuilt or repaired .. .. .	3	—
Washing Accommodation provided .. .. .	2	—
Ventilated Food Store provided .. .. .	—	—
Food Store repaired or improved .. .. .	—	—
Refuse Receptacle provided .. .. .	16	2
Verminous Rooms disinfected .. .. .	10	—
Miscellaneous Housing items .. .. .	20	10
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>232</b>

## **(2) Clearance Areas.**

No action during the year.

## **(3) Re-development Area.**

No action during the year.



## SECTION VIII

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## (A.) MILK SUPPLY.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

## (1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	..	..	..	..	21
No. of premises used as cowsheds	..	..	..	..	38
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as dairymen, with dairies	..	..	..	..	70
No. of shops selling bottled milk only	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including dairymen	..	..	..	..	137

The following visits were paid to dairy premises:

Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303

## (2) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

## (a) Tubercle bacilli.

No samples were taken during 1947 as the laboratory was unable to undertake the necessary examinations.

## (b) Cleanliness.

Routine sampling of non-graded milk was continued, and 11 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the methylene blue reduction test and also for the presence of coliform organisms.

The results of the examinations may be summarised as follows:—

i. *Methylene Blue Test.*

The standard adopted is that for “Accredited” milk, viz., a sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as

satisfying the methylene blue reduction test for the presence of bacteria if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. A sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

3, or 27.3 per cent of the samples were up to standard and 8, or 72.7 per cent below it.

## ii. *Coliform Organisms.*

The standard adopted is that for "Accredited" Milk, viz., absence of coliform organisms in one-hundredth of a millilitre. 8, or 72.7 per cent were up to the standard, 3, or 27.3 per cent below it.

## iii. *Summary and remarks.*

Of the 11 separate portions of non-graded milk examined, 3, or 27.3 per cent were up to "Accredited" standard and 8, or 72.7 per cent below such standard.

This is extremely valuable work. Besides indicating the unsatisfactory sources of milk, it is a valuable piece of educational work from the point of view of the farmer and dairyman. In every case, the results of the examinations are sent to the persons concerned, together with comments as to possible causes of unsatisfactory results. In this way the co-operation of the trade is secured and generally speaking the work is much appreciated by the dairymen in the City.

## (3) **Graded Milk.**

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

The following licences were in force during the year 1947:—

Licence to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk	..	..	..	4
Licence to bottle and retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk	..	..	6	
Licence to pasteurise milk	..	..	..	4
Licence to retail "Pasteurised" milk	..	..	..	7
Licence to retail "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" milk	..	..	6	
Licence to produce "Accredited" milk	..	..	..	4

During the year 1947 samples of Graded milk were obtained as follows:—

"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	..	..	..	..	..	101
"Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	..	..	..	168
"Accredited"	..	..	..	..	..	47
"Pasteurised"	..	..	..	..	..	185
"Heat-treated"	..	..	..	..	..	53
Tuberculin Tested "Pasteurised"	..	..	..	..	..	80

183, or 68.3 per cent of the samples of "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"

and "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were up to the prescribed standard and 86, or 31.7 per cent below standard. Of the 86 samples below standard, 25 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 29 as regards coliform organisms only; and 32 in both respects.

37, or 78.7 per cent of the samples of "Accredited" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 10, or 21.3 per cent below standard. Of the 10 samples below standard, 1 was unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 7 as regards coliform organisms only; and 2 in both respects.

175, or 94.5 per cent of the samples of "Pasteurised" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 10, or 5.5 per cent below standard. Of the 10 samples below standard, 9 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue and 1 unsatisfactory as regards the phosphatase test.

41 or 77.4 per cent of "Heat Treated" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 12 or 22.6 per cent below standard. Of the 12 samples below standard 9 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only, 3 unsatisfactory when subjected to the phosphatase test only.

76, or 95 per cent of the Tuberculin Tested "Pasteurised" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 4, or 5 per cent below standard. Of the 4 samples below standard 3 were unsatisfactory as regards the Phosphatase test and one was unsatisfactory both as regards the methylene blue and phosphatase tests.

## (B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*  
*Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.*

### (1) Meat Inspection.

The following figures show the extent of the work of Meat Inspection for the years 1943-1947.

Year	Total number of animals inspected.	Total number of visits in connection with meat inspection.
1943	39,772	1,021
1944	38,579	911
1945	35,976	969
1946	35,301	1,015
1947	30,313	987



The following summary shows the work done under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year 1947:—

No. of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	..	..	987
No. of carcasses examined:—			<u>      </u>
Bulls	..	..	170
Bullocks	..	..	1,600
Cows	..	..	1,626
Heifers	..	..	2,000
Calves	..	..	7,561
			<u>      </u> 12,957
Sheep	..	..	16,892
Swine	..	..	464
			<u>      </u>
Total	..	..	<u>30,313</u>

As a result of these inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis met with is shown in Table 1 and other diseased conditions in Table 4. Table 2 shows the number of carcasses inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table 3 shows the amount of meat dealt with on account of decomposition.

**TABLE 1. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.**

**1947.**

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		TOTALS Bovines & Pigs	
	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)
Entire carcasses and all organs	100	55,254	1	169	101	55,423
Hindquarters .. ..	4	349	—	—	4	349
Forequarters .. ..	23	2,753	—	—	23	2,753
Portions of meat .. ..	14	422	—	—	14	422
Heads .. ..	365	11,680	12	346	377	12,026
Lungs .. ..	540	6,249	3	15	543	6,264
Livers .. ..	134	2,918	—	—	134	2,918
Stomachs .. ..	14	440	—	—	14	440
Mesenteries .. ..	27	230	4	14	31	244
Intestines .. ..	7	152	—	—	7	152
Plucks .. ..	12	62	1	14	13	76
Hearts .. ..	7	46	1	1	8	47
Spleens .. ..	19	37	—	—	19	37
Skirts .. ..	22	59	—	—	22	59
Kidneys .. ..	5	18	—	—	5	18
Udders .. ..	5	66	—	—	5	66
Totals .. ..	1,298	80,735	22	559	1,320	81,294

**TABLE 2. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED. 1947.**

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. ..	3,770	1,626	7,561	16,892	464
Number inspected .. ..	3,770	1,626	7,561	16,892	464
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	9	52	90	20	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,043	731	180	740	43
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	27.6	44.9	2.3	4.4	9.2
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	22	71	7	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	505	427	31	—	15
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis .. .. .	13.3	26.2	0.4	—	3.2

**TABLE 3. DECOMPOSITION OF MEAT. 1947.**

Quantity dealt with									Weight lbs.
<b>ENGLISH:</b>									
Beef .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,497
Mutton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Pork offal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Tripe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Veal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
<b>IMPORTED:</b>									
Beef .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,936
Pork .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,892

From the Tables it will be seen that the quantity of meat dealt with during the year on account of disease or decomposition, was as follows:—

	lbs.	lbs.
1. Tuberculosis .. .. .	81,294	
2. Other diseases .. .. .	64,728	
3. Decomposition .. .. .	3,892	
This consists of:—		149,914
English Meat .. .. .	147,894	
Imported Meat .. .. .	2,020	
		149,914



[illegible]





It was not necessary to seize formally any meat during the year and no legal proceedings were taken.

## (2) Other Foods.

The following is a summary of the various food shops and premises within the City, together with visits paid during 1947:—

Premises	No.	Visits paid
Butchers .. .. .	80	412
Fishmongers and poulterers .. .. .	25	259
Fruiterers and greengrocers .. .. .	81	8
Grocers .. .. .	79	221
Market stalls, carts, etc. .. .. .	60	88
Bakehouses .. .. .	39	65
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	73	256
Cowsheds .. .. .	37	47
Ice-Cream premises .. .. .	33	49
Restaurants .. .. .	34	36
Cold Store .. .. .	1	—
Other food preparing premises .. .. .	20	75
Miscellaneous visits .. .. .	—	220
Visits <i>re</i> sampling .. .. .	—	695
Totals .. .. .	562	2,431

As a result of these inspections the following food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed:—

Food Stuffs	Weighed lbs.
Bacon ... .. .	80
Biscuits ... .. .	266
Butter ... .. .	59
Cereals ... .. .	3,107
Cheese ... .. .	44
Confectionery ... .. .	339
Corned Beef ... .. .	3,959
Fish Cakes ... .. .	107
Fish in Tins ... .. .	1,069
Fish, Wet ... .. .	10,272
Fruit, Fresh ... .. .	1,240
Fruit in Tins ... .. .	664
Jam ... .. .	893
Meat in Tins ... .. .	1,162
Milk, Condensed ... .. .	2,639
Poultry ... .. .	89
Soup ... .. .	208
Vegetables, Fresh ... .. .	3,832
Vegetables in Tins ... .. .	3,055
Miscellaneous ... .. .	540
Total ... .. .	33,624

**(3) Markets.**

There are two markets in Oxford, a large covered permanent market and a weekly open market at the Oxpens held every Wednesday.

The number of food stalls is as follows:—

					<i>Covered Market</i>	<i>Oxpens Market</i>
Butchers	..	..	..	..	16	—
Bacon dealers		..	..	..	2	—
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	2	1
Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	21	3
Poulterers	..	..	..	..	5	—
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	3	1
					—	—
					49	5
					==	==

The covered market is fairly satisfactory, all the food stalls being under cover.

**(4) Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.**

The majority of meat traders now keep the windows of their shops closed as a precaution against the blowing of dust and dirt on to their meat and in only a few cases has it been necessary to draw their attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in this connection. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is impossible to prevent the contamination of meat unless it is kept behind glass.

**(5) Slaughterhouses.**

Under the Ministry of Food's centralised slaughtering scheme only 3 slaughterhouses are now in use in the city. They are subject to daily inspection, and several improvements have been effected.

**(C.) ADULTERATION, ETC.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

*Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

*Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

*Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.*

**(1) Food Sampling and Analysis.**

Table 5 shows the number and nature of the samples of food and drugs obtained during the year 1947 under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, and submitted to the Public Analyst. The Table also shows the result of the analyses.



ARTICLE	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Anchovies ...		1	1		1	1			1
Aspirin ...		4	4		4	4			4
Barley ...		3	3		3	3			3
Beetroot ...		3	3		3	3			3
Bemax Tablets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Benger's Food ...		1	1		1	1			1
Bicarbonate of Soda ...		2	2		2	2			2
Biscuits ...		1	1		1	1			1
Brandy ...		1	1		1	1			1
Broth ...		1	1		1	1			1
Butter ...		2	2		2	2			2
Cake Mixture ...		11	11		11	11			11
Castor Oil ...		1	1		1	1			1
Children's Tonic ...		2	2		2	2			2
Choc Malt Spread ...		1	1		1	1			1
Cocoa ...		5	5		5	5			5
Cod Liver Oil ...		2	2		2	2			2
Coffee ...		3	3		3	3			3
Colouring ...		1	1		1	1			1
Cough Mixture ...		4	4		4	4			4
Crunchets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Curry Powder ...		3	3		3	3			3
Custard Powder ...		1	1		1	1			1
Dessert Mould ...		3	3		3	3			3
Dried Onions ...		1	1		1	1			1
Embrocation ...		1	1		1	1			1
Figs ...		1	1		1	1			1
Fish Balls ...		1	1		1	1			1
Fish Paste ...		5	5		5	5			5
Flaked Hake ...		1	1		1	1			1
Flavouring ...		3	3		3	3			3
Flour ...		1	1		1	1			1
Friars Balsam ...		2	2		2	2			2
Fruit Laxative ...		1	1		1	1			1
Gelatine ...		2	2		2	2			2
Gin ...		1	1		1	1			1
Gravy Powder ...		5	5		5	5			5
Ground Ginger ...		1	1		1	1			1
Health Salts ...		1	1		1	1			1
Junket ...		4	4		4	4			4
Lemonade Crystals ...		4	4		4	4			4
Lifo Seltzer ...		1	1		1	1			1
Linctus ...		1	1		1	1			1
Liquorice Powder ...		1	1		1	1			1
Lozenges ...		1	1		1	1			1
Lung Tonic ...		1	1		1	1			1
M. & V. Ration ...		1	1		1	1			1
Malted Milk Tablets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Malto Bar ...		1	1		1	1			1
Margarine ...		1	1		1	1			1
Meat Extract ...		7	7		7	7			7
Menthyl Tablets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Milk ...	16	—	16	12	—	12	4	—	4
Milk of Magnesia ...		1	1		1	1			1
Milk Tablets ...		2	2		2	2			2
Mixed Spice ...		3	3		3	3			3
Mushroom Ketchup ...		1	1		1	1			1
Mustard ...		4	4		4	4			4
Oatmeal ...		1	1		1	1			1
Pea Flour ...		1	1		1	1			1
Pepper ...		1	1		1	1			1
Personnia ...		1	1		1	1			1
Phensic Tablets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Phosphor Nerve Tonic ...		1	1		1	1			1
Piccallili ...		1	1		1	1			1
Pom ...		1	1		1	1			1
Pork Sausages ...		3	3		3	3			3
Prunes ...		1	1		1	1			1
Pudding Mixture ...		3	3		3	3			3
Quinasps ...		1	1		1	1			1
Raising Powder ...		1	1		1	1			1
Rennies Digestives ...		2	2		2	2			2
Rock Fish ...		1	1		1	1			1
Royal Dessert ...		1	1		1	1			1
Ruby Wine ...		1	1		1	1			1
Rum ...		2	2		2	2			2
Salad Dressing ...		1	1		1	1			1
Salad Oil ...		1	1		1	1			1
Salts ...		2	2		2	2			2
Sauce ...		5	5		5	5			5
Sauce Powder ...		2	2		2	2			2
Sedative Tablets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Seidlitz Powder ...		1	1		1	1			1
Semolina ...		1	1		1	1			1
Shrimps ...		2	2		2	2			2
Snoek ...		1	1		1	1			1
Soup ...		4	4		4	4			4
Soylina Mixture ...		1	1		1	1			1
Spaghetti ...		3	3		3	3			3
Stomach Powder ...		2	2		2	2			2
Stuffing ...		2	2		2	2			2
Sulphur Tablets ...		1	1		1	1			1
Sultanas ...		1	1		1	1			1
Throat Pastilles ...		1	1		1	1			1
Vinegar ...		1	1		1	1			1
Virotonia ...		1	1		1	1			1
Whisky ...		7	7		7	7			7
Yeast Tablets ...		2	2		2	2			2
Totals ...	16	188	204	12	188	200	4	—	4



During the year 2 informal samples of milk were examined in the Department by the Gerber Process, and both were found to be below standard.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, lays down that unless milk contains a minimum of 3 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been adulterated. The average percentage composition of the milk examined in 1947 is as follows:—

	<i>Milk fat per cent</i>	<i>Solids not-fat per cent</i>	<i>Total solids per cent</i>
2 samples examined by the Gerber process .. .. .	3.60	7.85	11.45

## (2) Condensed and Dried Milk.

No action was taken with regard to the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations during the year.

## (3) Preservatives in Food.

The Public Analyst examined the various foodstuffs for the presence of preservatives and all the samples were found to be genuine.

## (4) Cases of adulteration and action taken.

The following table shows the nature of adulteration found and the action taken:—

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Infor- mal	For- mal			
—	30	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of 30% (sour)	Legal Proceedings instituted
—	32	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 4.33%	„ „
—	33	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 23.33%	„ „
—	37	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 45% (sour)	„ „



**(D.) MISCELLANEOUS.**

**(1) Merchandise Marks and Orders.**

No action during the year.

**(2) Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.**

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.









